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BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

The Military Situation Reviewed.

Confidence of the Army in Certain Success.

A Good Place to Draw Inspiration From.

REBEL OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES.

CAPTURE OF TWELVE TORPEDOES.

HONORS TO THE LAMENTED DEAD.

Slightly Retrospective—The Inevitable Result of the Present Campaign—Incidents and Scenes Further North.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Friday Evening, July 15, 1864.

The date of my letter is suggestive. It reminds me most vividly of the excitement and exhilaration in which I participated on the 15th of June—just four weeks ago to-night—when those marvelously strong works in front of Petersburgh were wrenched from the rebels, and seized by the Union army with a determined and unrelenting grip, which must in time strangle the rebellion, or, at least, make the evacuation of Richmond a necessity. These are not idle words. The people, always steadfast in their hope of ultimate success, yet always impatient of delay, may shake their heads incredulously, and call this the view of an optimist. Let them do this, but it is a fact, nevertheless. Gen. GRANT believes it. So do his subordinate Generals. So must every thinking man in the army and out of it. Consider a moment. How can Richmond be tenable without supplies for LEE's army? These supplies are not in the city. There are not provisions enough in the rebel capital to feed the troops on half rations for two weeks. Such is a well-advised estimate. Now, whence is subsistence to be obtained? Our cavalry, by destroying the railroads south of Richmond, have either completely shut off the sources of supply, or have so seriously interrupted them, that LEE finds himself in a desperate strait. They now stand ready again to swoop down upon these roads like a hawk upon its quarry. All that is required now is to keep the cavalry branch of the service in an effective condition, and starvation, grim, gaunt, and unrelenting, will do the rest. Is it not clear, then, that the army in its present lines and limits, holds the colgne of vantage? The rebels *must* succumb under its vice-like grip. They feel this. They struggle now like a dying man whose throat is clutched and whose armies are pinioned by a superior power, but whose limbs are yet free to strike and writhe a little time before his strength is finally exhausted. We must expect hard knocks and painful bruises so long as these struggling limbs continue their convulsive death-throes, but there is not sufficient vital force remaining to do us permanent injury. And the long agony would doubtless have been over now if Gen. HUNTER's column had been strong enough to have held the lodgment made by him at Lynchburgh.

Such is my diagnosis of the condition of the opposing armies. It is made from one day's observation and inquiry on my return to the front from the North, after a ten days' absence. I came here direct as possible from New-York—fresh from its busy commercial scenes, from the chilling influences of its morbid depression at the rebel invasion of Maryland, and its unseemly impatience because "Petersburgh is not taken," and I breathe freer. Here, instead of these shameful and ungrateful exhibitions of doubt and distrust, I find, in delightful contrast, a faith everywhere which is invincible, a heroism long suffering and unshaken, and a profound hope in the speedy and successful issue of the campaign.

Indeed, if the army were not humiliated at the conduct of the people of Maryland, Pennsylvania and the North generally relative to the late raid, it certainly would be amused. But the craven fear evinced by the farmers and yeomen of the invaded region excites humiliation, indignation and contempt. Without waiting to ascertain the strength of the invading force, able-bodied men became like timid children, hastily abandoned their homes, taking with them whatsoever in live stock or valuables they could carry away, and made no show of resistance. Then the cry went up loudly for aid from here, and troops were sent hence from an army where every man is needed and where the ranks should be reinforced rather than depleted. This rebel marauding party, composed of EARLY's division, was known to have left here three weeks since, and the fact was announced in the Northern journals. Their design was suspected, and doubtless the Governors of the Northern States were officially apprised of what they had to expect. Men here ask, and ask justly, why were not the militia of the various States mustered to meet them, instead of permitting them to run rough-shod where they would, and then, in the extremity, imperil the crowning success of operations here, by withdrawing troops to defend homes which the militia should feel disgraced that they were unable to protect. There is no place throughout all the South where our raiding parties have penetrated that they have passed through unmolested. If not organized militia, then guerrillas have attempted to impede and annoy them. Under these circumstances, the army wonders that GILMOR's band of highwaymen, scattered and few, should have burned and plundered in the very suburbs of the City of Baltimore, interrupted communication for days with the National Capital, and there should have been only one Ishmael Day, and he a valetudinarian, to fire a shot in protest. I merely express the opinion of the gallant men who are sacrificing all earthly considerations on the altar of patriotism, when I say that they are humiliated and disgusted. After three years' experience of invasion, is it still necessary that raiding parties should get as far North as Lake Ontario, leaving ruin and desolation in their track, before the slow-learning people of the North can be made to understand that they live in a time of war, and must suffer, and sacrifice, and yield all things, and subordinate all things to the emergency? Why do not the people awake? Why is there no thorough enrollment and organization of the militia? After these experiences, will they continue supine, buying and selling, marrying and giving in marriage, doing ordinary work in extraordinary times, or will they devote at least a little of their attention and time to military drill and preparation?

These questions presented themselves forcibly to my mind last Wednesday, which I spent in Baltimore. There was a city, almost isolated from the rest of the world, and believed to be in imminent peril. The inhabitants were almost frenzied with terror. Business was suspended. Old men and young men were rushing to arms. Citizens patroled the streets, armed, but unorganized. Volunteers, mounted and on foot, presented themselves at Gen. ORD's headquarters and the various militia rendezvous to enroll for the defence of the city. For these raw, undisciplined men, from the pressing necessities of the case, the arsenals were depleted of valuable arms. Would it not be insulting to the common sense of Gen. ORD, Gen. WALLACE, or any man of military experience, to suppose that they could have confidence in the ability of these untrained men to stand up against the assaults of an organized body of far inferior numbers. I heard one General remark, as he saw squad after squad of these "minute men" receive splendid new Sharpe's carbines from the arsenal near the City Hotel, "those arms are being issued for the rebels as surely as they make an attack!" and the truth of the assertion the veriest tyro in military matters could not gainsay. In view of these facts, then, the cry of the army is to urge everywhere throughout the North the immediate and thorough organization of the militia. Neglect this important matter longer, and an experience more bitter than has yet befallen may teach, when too late, its necessity.

My trip from Philadelphia to Baltimore during the height of the raiding excitement was not altogether devoid of incident; but I spare your readers the infliction of a personal narrative of events which time has robbed of its freshness.

From Perryville, on the Susquehanna, to Baltimore, the transit was made on the steamer *Georgiana*, of the Bay Line, the proprietors of which, with characteristic illiberality, availed themselves of the necessities and misfortunes of travelers to charge $5 per passenger for the four hours' trip. This line of steamers is under Government charter to carry mails, freight from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, and has the monopoly of the passenger traffic between these points. For carrying soldiers and persons in Government employ on these steamers there is a rate of fare fixed by the Quartermaster's Department, but to civilians the charge of a passage ticket is $5—stateroom and meals $2 50 in addition. Even in these times of high prices such an amount should secure at least as good fare and as pleasant and clean sleeping accommodations as the North River and Sound steamers furnish for half the money. But the Chesapeake Bay Line falls incomparably short in this respect, and outraged and indignant and otherwise helpless hundreds of passengers will thank me for holding up these miserable harpies to public reprobation, notwithstanding they may be too thick-skinned and far gone in evil ways to care for the exposure. H. J. W.

Rebel Operations on the James—Miscellaneous Cannonading—A Visit by Gen. Grant—Resignation of Gen. Brooks—A Raid.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH, SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1864.

This morning we were astonished as much as army people allow themselves to be astonished, at the sound of heavy ordnance in an unexpected quarter. It commenced as early as 7 o'clock in the direction of the James River, between the landing at Bermuda Hundred and the fortified position held by Gen. FOSTER's command, on the north side of the river, near Jones' Neck. An explanation of the disturbance soon reached Gen. BUTLER's headquarters.

The telegram said that the rebels had brought down a light battery of Whitworth guns from Malvern Hill to the banks of the river, near Haxall's Landing, and opened fire upon the gunboat *Mendota*, Commander NICHOLS. The gunboat replied, and for a time the practice was quite lively, ending with a loss on our side of one man killed, two mortally wounded and five others badly. After the gunboat retired from action the rebels brought their fire to bear in the direction of the pontoon bridge at Gen. FOSTER's headquarters, evidently with the determination of destroying it. Not a shot struck the bridge, however, but several dropped directly among the headquarter encampment, one rending the tent of Capt. DAVIS, A. A. G., and destroying temporarily all his camp comforts, while another went through his horse lengthwise, making the burial of the animal a necessity. A random shell or two landed in a park of caissons on the Jones' Neck side of the river, exploding, but marvelously causing no explosion of the caissons.

Later in the forenoon, in accordance with a previous arrangement which the unexpected incident of the morning was not considered of sufficient importance to frustrate, Gen. GRANT and Gen. BUTLER visited Gen. FOSTER's position on an inspecting tour. They embarked at Point of Rocks on the Appomattox, on the vixenish little army gunboat *Chamberlain*, Gen. GRAHAM in command, a craft *sans peur et sans reproche*, and darting round into the James, sped along without knowledge of danger ahead until the boat got into the very teeth of it. The rebels, without of course knowing the distinguished party of a Lieutenant-General, a Major-General and one Brigadier, were their target, sent three Whitworth bolts plumply at them, happily without hitting either dignitaries, subordinates or boat, and Gen. GRAHAM paying passing compliments from his howitzers and rifled cannon in response, continued swiftly on his course up stream. Arriving at Gen. FOSTER's, a landing was made, and Gen. GRANT and Gen. BUTLER did their inspecting of the works. Will the great public believe me when I say that both these leaders returned by the way that they went, preferring to take the risk of the rebel fire to a hot and long but safe ride on horseback to their respective headquarters from Jones' Neck? As they repassed the rebel battery another shot was sent at them, this time coming directly between the *Chamberlain's* walking-beam and deck-house, in which the Generals and their respective Staffs were taking lunch. The little steamer did some rapid firing, which had the effect of silencing the rebels, while Gen. GRANT finished his repast with his usual imperturbability, and Gen. BUTLER, who never knew personal fear, ate not a mouthful less. Of course, Cols. SHAFFER and BABCOCK and other members of the staffs were not behind their respective chiefs in the exhibition of coolness in lunching under these circumstances. It is immensely difficult, where the way is open, as in this case, between personal courage on the one hand, and the higher courage of the moral kind on the other, to choose the latter course. Military ethics say, "spurn danger," and personal pride whispers "take your chances," but deep down beyond these promptings, there must be a still small voice which whispers to both these gentlemen: "Your lives are not yours to risk without a cause. You belong to your country. Upon you mighty responsibilities devolve. Don't tempt Providence." And, obeying these inward monitors, a midday ride, scorching and unpleasant, would have been taken instead of the cool trip down the river. After all, I don't know anything about these matters, and the danger from sunstroke might have been as great as from rebel shells.

It would be improper to let pass unnoticed a statement which has been made public, to the effect that Gen. BUTLER has been relieved of his command in the field, and his department headquarters ordered to be established at Fortress Monroe. True, such an order was promulgated, but without Gen. GRANT's knowledge or wish. As soon as he heard that it was issued, the Lieutenant-General, who fully appreciates Gen. BUTLER's services, suspended the operation of the order. Gen. BUTLER, then, is yet in command, and, I am assured, is likely to remain in the field.

Brig.-Gen. BROOKS, who has been in command of the Tenth Corps since Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE was relieved, leaves here in a day or two, to the great regret of the army. For private reasons, Gen. BROOKS has resigned his commission, not only of Brigadier-General, but of Major in the regular service.

Negotiations are being vigorously pushed respecting the exchange of prisoners. Maj. MULFORD has been in daily intercourse, through flag-of-truce, with Commissioner RO. OULD; but of the character of the diplomacy I am utterly ignorant. Maj. MULFORD yesterday brought down a mail of twenty thousand letters from Union captives at Richmond to their friends at the North.

A raiding party composed of 300 men of the First New-York Mounted Rifles, commanded by Lieut.-Col. PATTEN, and accompanied by Capt. JAMES SHAFFER and Lieut. MANNING of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, returned a few days since from an extended ride through the Blackwater district. The fruits of the excursion were 200 horses and mules, two signal officers and several privates, much valuable information and 25 negroes. The various bands of partisan cavalry who infest that district were too fleet for them. They bring intelligence of the poor condition of the grain crops throughout the region visited. The long drought at which we have been repining here, has extended very far South, causing all vegetation to languish.

A novel mode of giving light to benighted rebels on the subject of the President's Amnesty, has recently been tried with success along our lines. A common boy's kite is sent skyward and rebelward whenever the wind is favorable, having two strings, one strong and the other weak. To a particularly weak spot in the weak string a bundle of the printed promises of amnesty is fastened. When the kite is high enough and soaring far within the rebel lines, the stout string is slackened and all the strain is brought upon the weak. Instantly the cord parts at the tender spot, and the proclamations, "thick as Autumnal leaves which strew the streams in Valambrossa," shower gently o'er hill and plain and forest top, where the rebels can pick them up. Is not that a brilliant thing, and worthy of universal Yankee ingenuity?

Lieut. CHAMBERS, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, of whose exploit, the other day, in destroying a grist mill and capturing fifteen prisoners, you have been informed, has been appointed Captain for his gallantry.

All is quiet along the lines to-night. H. J. W.

Stillness of the Sabbath—Lack of Divine Service—Important Capture of Torpedoes—Where Did they Come from?

From our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Sunday Evening, July 17, 1864.

Not the sound of a drum, nor the harsh, discordant note of shot from musket or cannon, has today disturbed the Sabbath stillness yet resting upon the embattled hosts from extremity to extremity of the lines. The unbroken quietness would have done credit to the strictest and sedatest of New-England towns, still living under the blue code of its grim old founders, and not the sourest and severest of the Puritan Fathers could have raised his reverend hands in holy horror at any noisy desecration of the Lord's Day, as observed in the Union ranks or the rebel. But this perfect stillness on Sunday is nothing new. I have often adverted to it before, especially during, this campaign, and the whole army, officers and men, from Generals through all the grades to drummer boys, look for Sunday rest as a matter of course. Indeed, the difference between Sunday and any other day, so far as active hostilities are concerned, is not very marked now, and has not been for a week or two. I believe that it is only in front of the line held by the Eighteenth and Ninth Corps that picket firing, even on week days, is persistently engaged in. Everywhere else on both sides there seems to be a sensible and studious intention to avoid useless waste of life, as skirmish firing, under the conditions prevailing here, certainly is. In front of Gen. BUTLER's lines, I am told, that only one shot has been fired during three weeks. That came from a rebel soldier of mischievous proclivities, who was punished for violating the tacit truce. His commanding officer exposed him for three hours outside of their breastworks, within fifty yards of our lines, compelling him to march to and fro during all that time with a heavy stick of wood upon his shoulder, as penance for his indiscretion. Our men magnanimously spared the poor wretch's life. The good feeling now evinced between the opposing pickets is something wonderful, considering the vindictiveness of former times. Within a few days I have seen men from both armies meet at a spring half-way between the lines and fill their canteens as harmoniously as though they were the best of neighbors. This is a singular phenomenon of the war, and how long it shall exist and remain unexplained I will not pretend to say.

Before dismissing the Sunday topic, let me say, and I make the assertion sorrowfully, that, notwithstanding the favorable quietness, as far as I know, outside of the hospitals, with very rare exceptions, there are no religious services held. Every regiment has its chaplain, and I cannot help thinking that the mass of the army would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of Sunday worship if it were offered. But the opportunity is *not* offered, and if chaplains are not responsible for this remissness, who is? Is it because their presence in the field has been rendered embarrasing and almost intolerable by the constant thwartings and jeers of superior officers? Will the chaplains explain?

I have been beguiled into writing more about Sunday observances than I intended, particularly as I have a really important piece of news to communicate. I refer to the capture this morning of twelve torpedoes on the James River, away down below our present position. The bald facts in detail are as follows: On Friday last, the rebels ran a section of a light field battery down to the river bank, about four miles from Wilcox's Wharf, and opened fire upon our passing transports. The steamer *Parke*, of Gen. GRAHAM's army gunboat fleet, Capt. A. L. FITCH, Company L, Thirteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, commanding, happened to be within hearing of the guns, and, hurrying down, succeeded, after throwing a few shells, in silencing the rebels—not, however, until one of the transports (a propeller, the name of which I have not learned,) received two shots. Capt. FITCH followed up his success by making a reconnoissance inland, ascertaining that the enemy were in force of 300 strong near Malvern Hill. Yesterday morning he again landed with twenty-five men, in expectation of capturing some rebel scouts who were supposed to be lurking near the river bank; but the party had not gone far when they came up with from fifty to eighty of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish resulted, in which the enemy lost four men wounded against one on our side. After making the cavalry run, Capt. FITCH brought his men back to the boat, and all last night a bright lookout was kept on the river, but there was no demonstration on the part of the enemy. This morning, Capt. FITCH again went on shore, and near the landing-place, at Herring Creek, the boat's crews found two shallops containing ten torpedoes of large size, rigged with grapnels, and ready for anchoring in the river. On the beach, near the boats, were two more torpedoes, making twelve in the aggregate. Not a rebel was to be seen in the vicinity. These infernal machines and the boats were taken on board the *Parke* and brought to Point of Rocks, where, this afternoon, I examined them. In shape these torpedoes are similar to those which have been so often represented in the illustrated journals. A half barrel filled with powder, with cane-fashioned ends, each eighteen inches in length, the whole well tarred and braced with ropes, from which depends an iron grapnel of the ordinary shape as to flukes, but having a very heavy, bulky, unfinished cast-iron shank; two brass tubes, one arranged for explosion by a percussion-cap and the other by a galvanic battery, and fixed into each torpedo; and besides the grapnels, there is attached to each of the torpedoes a weight formed of half of an 8-inch round shot, with a ring-bolt on the convex surface, the precise use of which neither the captors or myself were wise enough in infernal lore to explain. As we examined these twelve tarry, ugly looking death-and-destruction working devices, as they lay in a grim row on the river bank, I felt some nervousness lest one of them should explode its gallons of powder in consequence of careless fingering of its brass headed tube-screws, and rash handling of its other mysterious mechanism. I could not forget the utter wrack and rending of two of our naval gunboats by just such a contrivance as any single one of these, in the early days of our occupation of Bermuda Hundred, and I was glad to leave their neighborhood. The two boats captured proved clearly, if before there were any doubt of the fact, that the rebels have a perfectly organized torpedo corps. Both boats are alike in size and shape, painted alike, furnished with muffled oars and numbered. The one which I examined particularly, had a large figure 2 on her bow. She is flat-bottomed, broad-beamed, and evidently built expressly for transporting and planting the torpedoes. There is some doubt as to how these infernal machines were brought to the place where they were found. Many persons incline to the opinion that they have been transported up the James River by Northern Secessionists, but I scarcely think such a theory reasonable. My impression is that HUNTER DAVIDSON, arch fiend of the torpedo corps, hauled both boats and torpedoes by wagon down to the highest navigable point on Herring Creek, and so floated them to the James. In support of this theory, I discovered marks on the bottom of the boat which nothing but the friction of a wagon-wheel could have made. There is no doubt, however, that outside traitors might do their friends in the Confederacy great service by furnishing supplies via the James River, now that the free navigation of this stream is almost uninterrupted; and in view of this fact, which has been brought to the attention of the authorities, there will doubtless be such restrictions imposed upon navigation as will prevent the rebels receiving aid and comfort from vessels supposed to be nothing more important than sutlers' schooners. I do not believe there have been as yet any deceptions of this sort practiced, but they might be without ordinary precaution.

The capture of these twelve torpedoes to-day may be looked upon as a signal mercy of Providence. Had the rebels succeeded in planting them where they intended, the destruction of property and life would doubtless have been immense. All honor to the active mosquito fleet of the army, and especially to the crew of the *Parke*, for thwarting the fiendish purposes of the rebels!

To-night there has been considerable excitement among the camps and at the various headquarters. Information has been received that the enemy intends to attack our entire line at daylight, and from such sources that it would be unwise to take no more than the ordinary precautions against assault. Everybody will "sleep on his arms" to-night, ready to spring up at the first sound of the assault. Let it come. We are not unprepared. Meanwhile I shall throw myself upon my rough camp bed, made of two blankets spread over pine saplings, laid close together lengthwise, and elevated from the ground by resting on crosspieces supported on crotch headed posts. A primitive and rough bedstead, no better and no worse than thousands of others in the army, but as comfortable and useful as carved rosewood. The pliant saplings are like elastic springs, that yield to the slightest motion of the form, and with one blanket beneath and the other atop, my coat compactly folded for a pillow, I sleep as soundly as though I reclined on a mattress stuffed with poppies. Human physical wants are nearly all conventional and artificial. It is only after roughing it in the army that one finds out how little is needed to make life happy here below.

I must close this letter with an incident just furnished by good-humored "Jerry," the hostler of "our mess." "Jerry" is a black man, and an affectionate husband and father, whose family live at Fortress Monroe. Regularly on Monday night, after the horses are cared for, and "Jerry" is at leisure, he comes for pen, ink and paper, whereon, vicariously, (for he can't use the pen himself,) he expresses his feelings and devotion to his spouse and offspring. In my hurry just now I gave "Jerry" everything he wanted in the stationery line excepting an envelope. Discovering his need, he returned and asked for an *antelope*. "A what?" I uttered. "An antelope," he innocently repeated. This was too much. I laughed immoderately and wounded the honest fellow's feelings. But "JERRY'S" offended dignity was restored as soon as I taught him the proper pronunciation of the word, and I have no doubt that the well-worn elementary book from which he is learning to read, will be thumbed more assiduously than ever in the hope of obtaining that knowledge which none feel more than "JERRY" and his fellow freedmen to be the road to power. H. J. W.

P. S.—The following highly interesting official order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C., IN THE FIELD, July 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 80.—In honor of the memory of some of the gallant dead of this army, who have fallen in this campaign, the redoubts and batteries on the lines will hereafter be known as follows, viz.:

Redoubt on Spring Hill, named Redoubt Converse, after Maj. JOSIAH H. CONVERSE, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, A. J. C. on Gen. MARTINDALE's Staff.

Redoubt on Cobb's Hill, near Signal Tower, is named Redoubt Zabriskie, after Col. ABRAM ZABRISKIE, Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers.

Battery No. 8 is named Battery Burpee, after Lieut.-Col. T. E. BURPEE, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers.

The square redoubt in rear of the lines between batteries Nos. 7 and 8, is named Redoubt Wead, after Col. E. F. WEAD, Ninety-eighth New-York Volunteers.

Battery No. 7 is named Battery Walker, after Maj. WILLIAM J. WALKER, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Battery No. 6 is named Battery Pruyn, after Maj. CHAS. E. PRUYN, One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Volunteers.

The square redoubt in front of Battery No. 6 is named Redoubt Dutton, after Col. A. H. DUTTON, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers.

Battery No. 5 is named Battery England, after Lieut.-Col. T. S. ENGLAND, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

Battery No. 4 is named battery Marshall, after Lieut.-Col. GEORGE E. MARSHALL, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Battery No. 3 is named battery Anderson, after Lieut.-Col. HIRAM ANDERSON, Ninety-second New-York Volunteers.

The redoubt in front of battery No. 3 is named redoubt McConihe, after Col. JOHN MCCONIHE, One Hundred and Sixth-ninth New-York Volunteers.

Battery No. 2 is named battery Perry, after Lieut.-Col. EDGAR PERRY, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

Battery No. 1 is named redoubt Drake, after Col. J. C. DRAKE, One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers.

The redoubt in front of battery No. 1 is named redoubt Carpenter, after Lieut.-Col. E. F. CARPENTER, One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers.

The battery in rear of the Curtis-house, heretofore known as the water battery, is named battery Spofford, after Lieut.-Col. W. P. SPOFFORD, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.

The battery at Crow Nest is named battery Sawyer, after Maj. CHAS. W. SAWYER, Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers.

The 100-pounder Parrott battery at the Curtis-house is named battery Parsons, after First Lieut. A. K. PARSONS, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, A. D. C., on Gen. W. H. T. BROOKS' Staff.

The 10-inch mortar battery in front of the Curtis-house is named battery Wilcox, after Capt. E. K. WILCOX, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, A. A. G., on Gen. STANNARD's Staff.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, A. A. G.

Wounded in Eighteenth Army Corps since July 15, 1864.

Report from last date, July 15, 1864.

Corp Thos D Hankinson, B, 3d N Y—arm amputated.
G W Tryon, H, 3d N Y L A—knee.
S McMahon, B, 11th Conn—arm amputated.
Moses Hillwood, B, 92d N Y—both thighs.
S Dillen, colored, A, 25th Mass—leg.
Michael Mitchell, H, 4th N H—leg.
Morris Bowen, H, 4th Mass Cav—knee.
Henry Walker, F, 27th Mass—leg.
Jacob Kippers, E, 19th Wis—arm.
Wm H Hardan, G, 117th N Y—hand.
Justin E Batchelor, I, 9th Maine—arm.
John H Hart, bugler, E, 4th Mass Cav—leg.
John A Crossley, F, 2d P V A—leg.
Sonell Panjeaun, D, 169th N Y—head.
Wm S Hayden, B, 13th Ind—hip.
Saxton Taylor, F, 81st N Y—head.
J S Walker, D, 40th Mass—head.
Chas A Morse, I, 40th Mass—head.
Henry Sumankumper, G, 25th Mass—back.
Wm West, 124th P V—side.
Thos Roach, B, 47th N Y—leg.
Conrad Gehbaner, B, 13th Ind—face.
Henry Brown, colored, K, 22d U S—both legs.
Weston Ballou, H, 4th N H—hip.
Jno W Hulsizer, F, 9th N J—arm.
Benj Grace, B, 148th N Y—back.
M Van Dewalker, M, 10th N Y A—foot.
Corp Geo Kenister, H, 9th Maine—foot.
Wm Daly, B, 48th N Y—arm.
E Doan, C, 13th Indiana—breast.
G P Rook, B, 9th Maine—scalp.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Expedition by General Slocum.

REBEL ALARM IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. A. J. Smith Moving Rapidly Forward.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 19.

Vicksburgh advices to the 12th report all quiet. The expedition under Gen. SLOCUM, reinforced by the cavalry sent by Gen. WASHBURNE, was marching again for the interior of Mississippi.

The latest accounts from Gen. SMITH place him near Pontotoc on the 10th inst.

FORREST has issued a call for all citizens between the ages of 15 and 65 to rally to his support, and for the old men and boys to come and take care of their horses while his men engaged the enemy.

The report published in the Southern papers that FORREST had communicated his intention to retaliate upon our officers for any citizen injured under WASHBURNE's recent railroad order, is false. The result proves conclusively the wisdom of Gen. WASHBURNE's order. Nearly every train on the railroad for ten days previous to this order was fired upon by bushwhackers, and citizens and soldiers were killed and wounded. Since the order, not a gun has been fired.

The report that the circulation of the Chicago *Times* had been suppressed, is also false.

The reports of affairs in Memphis are made by Cairo reporters. They are nearly all sensational, and should not be believed until corroborated.

REPORTS VIA ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.

The rebel accounts of Gen. SLOCUM's expedition to Jackson, Miss., claim that a Federal column under Gen. ELLIOTT, was attacked at the junction of the Port Hudson and Rodney road on the 5th, and repulsed with great slaughter. The roads for miles were strewn with dead negroes, horses, guns, &c.

This doubtless refers to the expedition consisting of the Marine Brigade, of two regiments of negroes, which marched from Rodney on the 4th, and were attacked by five brigades of rebel cavalry and one of infantry, and after fighting nearly all day, the rebels were driven off. Our troops returned to their boats. Our loss was about 150 killed, wounded and missing.

Two Important Expeditions.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 18.

The expedition that left Memphis under Gen. A. J. SMITH about three weeks ago, has not been heard from lately. It had passed Corinth about ten days ago, and was heading toward Tuscaloosa or Selma. The column numbered more than 20,000 men, and was well supplied with cavalry and artillery. We are expecting daily to hear of a battle between this force and the rebels under FORREST and RODDY—the same who defeated STURGIS so terribly, early in June. Gen. SMITH will give the rebels a chance to play a game with him. We have no fears of the result.

About a week since a strong column under Gen. ROUSSEAU marched south from Decatur, Ala., heading in the direction of Selma or Montgomery. We should not be surprised if these two armies should form a junction in the heart of Alabama. If FORREST's forces were defeated and dispersed, there would be no rebel troops in that State able to oppose the march of SMITH and ROUSSEAU's columns in any direction they may choose to go. These troops can inflict immense damage on the enemy; and JOHNSTON is in no condition to detach sufficient force to stop them. Once to Selma, the way is open to Mobile, down the Alabama River.

This double expedition is likely to produce a profound sensation in Dixie. The fighting men of Alabama are mostly in JOHNSTON's and LEE's armies, while the interior of the State is densely populated with slaves, who can be converted into very useful auxiliaries to the army of "invasion." Our readers will not have to wait long before hearing from these expeditions.

ANCTHER REBEL RAID.

Forrest Moving upon Gen. Sherman's Rear—Brownsboro Captured—Huntsville, Ala., Threatened—Reinforcements Going Forward.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 18.

The *Journal* is advised that early on Saturday morning a large rebel force said to be under command of Gen. FORREST, captured the Federal stockade at Brownsboro, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was garrisoned by 100 men, most of whom escaped.

The rebels then moved on Huntsville, and after a sharp skirmish drove in the Federal pickets.

Our troops number some five thousand and are strongly fortified.

The rebel force is estimated at from eight to ten thousand.

Additional Federal troops are leaving here to the relief of Huntsville.

NEW RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS.—A new building, to be used as a recruiting depot, has been erected on the Battery, and will be ready for use next week. An effort was made by the Chairman of the Volunteer Committee to have the building connected by a covered way with Castle Garden; but permission was refused by Mr. CASSERLY, on behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration, who had previously denied an application of Mr. BLUNT to establish a branch recruiting office in Castle Garden.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE ADVANCE UPON ATLANTA.

THE WHOLE ARMY IN MOTION.

NO RESISTANCE BY JOHNSTON.

The Rebels Getting Into the Defences of the City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Gen. SHERMAN's dispatches to the War Department convey the gratifying intelligence that, having previously passed the Chattahoochee, his whole army yesterday advanced five miles south of the river and crossed Peach Tree Creek. This movement, to which was opposed only a very feeble resistance by JOHNSTON, necessarily forces the rebels into the defences of Atlanta; and though it does not bring that city absolutely under siege, yet it lays it under artillery fire. The Atlanta papers have lately acknowledged that if JOHNSTON cannot hold the Union forces in check along the Chattahoochee, he cannot anywhere below it.

The capture of Atlanta and the formation of a base of operations there, thus completely severing rebel communication between the eastern and western zones, would be a victory of more real and far more substantial importance than even a great success in Virginia; although the concentration of the two chief armies of the opposing forces in front of Richmond has given to operations in that theatre an importance not justified by any military or material considerations involved.

The probability that the rebels will be compelled to abandon Atlanta, adds increased likelihood to the theory that LEE will endeavor to draw reinforcements from Georgia; but it is fully expected that any efforts in this direction will be frustrated by speedy operations before Petersburgh that will bring the rebel calculations to naught.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.

The *Bulletin* has the following special:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

Government is in receipt this morning of glorious news from SHERMAN. It is not news of battle, but something better.

Gen. SHERMAN announces that on yesterday, having previously crossed the Chattahoochee, his whole army advanced five miles south of the river and crossed Peach-tree Creek.

This advance was made without any resistance from JOHNSTON's army, except slight skirmishing with his rear as he retired.

This movement necessarily forces JOHNSTON into the defences of Atlanta, and places the city within range of SHERMAN's guns.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, July 19.

The report from New-York to the effect that Atlanta has been occupied is without foundation. There are all kinds of rumors regarding the evacuation of Atlanta by the enemy; but nothing is known positively of this.

One of the reports says that during the delay of Gen. SHERMAN at the river the enemy has been enabled to get his valuables away; but in opposition to this it is well known that all had been taken away weeks since, to Augusta. The evacuation of Atlanta really began several weeks ago.

Gen. SHERMAN yesterday moved out of his works on the south side of the Chattahoochee, to attack JOE JOHNSTON's forces, if found in front of them, or occupy the city in the event of his retreat. Nothing later than the information that he had moved has been received here.

Gen. SHERMAN will probably send the news himself by telegraph to the War Department. It is believed here that during the halt at Chattahootchee Gen. SHERMAN completely destroyed all rebel communications between Atlanta and Richmond and Atlanta and Montgomery.

REBEL ACCOUNTS, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 18.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of July 16, contains the following dispatches:

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 14.

Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee at Moore's Bridge, nine miles from Noonan, last night. They were met by ARMSTRONG's brigade of cavalry and driven back and the bridge burned.

There is no change in the situation of affairs at the front.

The enemy are firing artillery occasionally across the river.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 15.

Gov. BROWN having official advices that persons within the military age, having Confederate details to remain at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, express a determination not to obey the recent order to report at Atlanta for the defence of their homes and State, has instructed the proper officers to arrest all such persons and send them under a guard to Atlanta, and that if force is used against lawful authority, sufficient force will be sent to any point to overcome the resistance. He admonishes the men that have been detailed by the Confederacy for agricultural purposes that their crops will not be endangered by their absence for a short period.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, July 10.

The enemy have evacuated John's Island.

It is noticed that transports are quite busy in changing troops, chiefly to Morris Island.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter is kept up by the enemy.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Reported Great Battle at Atlanta—Overthrow of the Confederates—Fifteen Thousand Prisoners Taken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 18, VIA BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 19.

The Norfolk *New Régime*, of this morning, says:

"We have information from the front that a great battle has been fought in Georgia, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Confederate force, the capture of Atlanta and fifteen thousand rebel prisoners. Three cheers for SHERMAN!"

We have arrivals from City Point as late as can have arrived at Norfolk, and the above report is, no doubt, premature.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The American Telegraph Company have opened an office at Greenwich, Conn., where messages may be forwarded direct to all the principal cities. They have also opened an office at Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Richmond papers of the 16th inst. have been received, from which we make the following extracts:

FROM THE ARMIES IN GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 16.

Mr. WILLIAM C. BARNES, of the Southern Express Company, has obligingly furnished us with late Atlanta papers in advance of the mails. We get from them the following relative to the situation at Atlanta:

SHERMAN'S POSITION.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, treating of SHERMAN'S position, says:

In his work on military science, Gen. HALLECK lays it down as a principle that "deep lines are dangerous." SHERMAN is just such a line as the author must have had in his mind's eye. It may be said to extend from Louisville to the Chattahoochie River, though Nashville is his proper base. His movement so far into the interior of the Confederacy is certainly the boldest, not to say the most reckless, on record, not excepting even the advance of NAPOLEON upon the city of Moscow. Such an opportunity for destroying or annihilating an army has never been offered to an opposing foe, and if something is not now done in the "gobbling up" business, so much talked of during the war, we shall think there is a sad want of combination and coöperation among our military leaders. SHERMAN is now, as it were, in a net or *cul de sac*, and if he and his whole army are not brought to grief, it will certainly not be for the want of temerity on his part.

With his communications cut for a few days or weeks, SHERMAN would be forced to retreat, which, in view of the impoverished condition of the country behind him, would prove as disastrous as a further advance. Before he could reach Nashville his army would be measurably destroyed, and he might not find it safe to remain even on this side of the Ohio. * * * Let us have mutual aid and hearty coöperation among all our leaders, at least so long as the dastard foe shall pollute our soil with his unhallowed footsteps. That SHERMAN may be the first victim of such mutual coöperation is not only our most ardent prayer, but our belief, bordering even upon conviction.

CONDUCT OF THE ENEMY.

The Atlanta papers have accounts of the manner in which the people of Georgia are treated by the cruel and bloodthirsty enemy now desolating the beautiful Cherokee country:

"A few days since a detachment of twenty-four men left JOHNSTON'S army for the purpose of breaking up a band of thirty desperadoes, composed of tories and Yankee soldiers, who were committing every species of depredation upon the families of Murray County.

Mr. McGARRAH says that on Monday last a portion of the detachment encountered this band of thieves and robbers, and one of the guides of the detachment, MARTIN PEEPLES, was killed, and seven of the enemy were killed and wounded; that on the next day the remainder of the band was attacked at Spring Place, and seventeen more of the thieving scoundrels were killed and wounded.

He says all the means that devilish malignity can invent, or Yankee ingenuity suggest, are resorted to, to punish, harass, vex and break the spirit of the people. He also stated that printed orders from SHERMAN were found upon the persons of some that were killed, directing that after the 7th of this month, any citizen or soldier, without proper authority, caught within three miles of the railroad, should be immediately executed—that all citizens living within that distance on the railroad must move, and their houses are to be burnt.

THE FIRE UPON CHARLESTON—THE MALIGNITY OF THE YANKEES.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 16.

Some weeks ago there appeared in the Northern papers, and was published in the papers of this city, what purported to be an official correspondence between Maj.-Gen. SAMUEL JONES, commanding the department of South Carolina, and Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, commanding United States forces on Morris Island, relative to placing some Yankee prisoners in range of the fire directed upon Charleston, with no other view than of killing and frightening the non-combatants and women and children of the city. This turns out (as is usual with the Yankee when they get the worst of a case,) to have been but a garbled copy, or rather only a part of the correspondence that passed on the occasion. The Charleston papers publish the correspondence in full, and give, for the first time, the closing letter of Gen. JONES, which was very ingeniously omitted in the correspondence given in the Yankee journals. This letter of Gen. JONES exposes the real and original intent of GILLMORE—shows the false and mendacious attempt of FOSTER to interpolate to the letter of GILLMORE to Gen. BEAUREGARD—the fresh pretext and flimsy pretence which he would now set up to cover and conceal the malignant design, to reach the vitals of the city, and to destroy its men, women and children, or as GILLMORE expresses it, to reach the "heart of the city." It then proceeds to strip the pretext of its seeming plausibility by unmasking the deception. This is done in the most conclusive and convincing manner, and exhibits, by the character of the firing, that the objects aimed at in the practice, were anything else than those mentioned in the pretext. Gen. JONES' letter further developes the barbarous and murderous design of the enemy, in allowing the refugees to return to their homes, during an interval of perfect cessation from fire, and then, when they had returned, suddenly and without notice to revive its wicked fury. We give that portion of his letter that refers directly to the bombardment, or more properly the firing upon the city of Charleston:

Independently of the declaration of Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE that his purpose was to reach "*the heart of the city*," the manner in which the fire has been directed from the commencement shows beyond doubt that its object was the destruction of the city itself and every part of it, and not, as you assume, to destroy certain military and naval works in and around it. For if the works you mention have been the marks, the fire has been so singularly wild and inaccurate that no one who has ever witnessed it would suspect its object.

The shells have been thrown at random, at any and all hours, day and night, falling promiscuously in the heart of the city at points remote from each other, and from the works you mention. Many, I believe the greater number of them, have been thrown in the night, when it was impossible to see the object fired at. They have not fallen in or been concentrated for any time upon any particular locality, as would have been the case if directed on a particular fixed object for night firing, but they have searched the city in every direction, indicating no purpose or expectation, on the part of those directing the fire, of accomplishing any military result, but rather the design of destroying private property and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and children quietly asleep in their accustomed beds. A few weeks since, between 1 and 2 o'clock at night, one of your shells passed within a foot of the bed occupied by a man and his wife. They were of the class whom your people denominate "*American citizens of African descent*," and were more than half a mile from the nearest naval or military work. Again, your fire has been so slow that almost damage, save the chance explosion of a magazine, that you could reasonably expect one shot to effect, could ordinarily be repaired before the next shot could be fired. The object of your fire may legitimately be judged of by its effect. It has never suspended for an instant the labor on or in any military or naval work, factory or foundry, arsenal or depot of supplies. It has never killed or wounded, so far as I can learn, a soldier or laborer engaged thereon. But it has damaged a number of private houses in the heart of the city, and killed and wounded some non-combatants. Indeed, it seems that, with the exception of an old man, an octogenarian, killed while quietly sitting by his fire at night, the only persons killed have been women and children. You know perfectly well that a fire such as I have described could not have had for its object the destruction of certain specified fixed military and naval works. But there are other peculiarities about the firing that preclude the supposition that its object was what you allege.

Having failed to frighten the Confederate commander into compliance with his unreasonable demands, Major-Gen. GILLMORE threw a few more shell (twenty-seven in all) into the city for no conceivable object than to frighten away and kill a few non-combattants, to show how far he could throw his projectiles, and gratify a spirit of malice, and then ceased. From the 24th of August to the 27th of October not a shot or a shell was thrown into the city. He, doubtless, supposed that by that time the non-combattants, whom he imagined he had frightened away, had returned to the city. For he knew very well that the mass of non-combatant population of a large city situated as Charleston would not and could not abandon their homes permanently and become homeless wanderers. He knew that the climate of the country immediately around Charleston was considered deadly, at that season of the year, to white persons, and that if any poor people, unable to procure residences in the sparsely settled interior, had fled on the beginning of the fire to the immediately surrounding country to escape his shells, they would naturally, after so long an intermission of fire, return to the city to escape the malaria, more deadly than his projectiles.

On the 27th of October, after an interval of more than two months, without a word of warning, he again opened fire, and threw a few shells into the city—just enough to frighten, irritate, and kill a few non-combatants, but not enough to produce any military result—and then ceased firing for three weeks.

On the 17th of November he again opened, and continued a very slow fire. It was apparent that the fire was especially directed at churches during the hours for public worship. Christmas day, 1863—the anniversary of the advent of the Prince of Peace, when the angels proclaimed peace on earth and good-will to men, a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing—was ushered in by Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE with a fire more than ten-fold heavier and more continuous than usual.

These facts, aside from the express declaration of Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE, show conclusively that the object of the fire was not, and has not been, what you allege, and they show besides that it has been conducted in a spirit of mere malice and cruelty.

If, therefore, your object in ordering or permitting the fire is the destruction of the works you mention, it is very manifest that your subordinates who immediately direct it are actuated by no such purpose.

By your long residence in and near this city, you especially have accurate knowledge of the localities of the works in question—and if, after you receive this letter, your fire is directed as it has been heretofore, I shall be confirmed in the belief that your object is not what you assert it to be, but simply the destruction of private property and the lives of non-combatants."

The Charleston *Mercury*, in indorsing Gen. JONES' letter, says:

Gen. JONES shows conclusively, that if the fire were confined to the objects against which FOSTER pretends he directs it, the prisoners would be in perfect security, and that they are at this moment in as safe a situation as the families of our citizens who dwell all around them.

We cannot leave the subject without remarking upon a fact which will further strengthen and corroborate the argument of Gen. JONES; as to the real nature of the design. No sooner had the fire of night before last presented its blaze as a target for the enemy, than they immediately commenced a rapid fire, directing their missiles to the scene where the unhoused inhabitants were driven from their homes, and the unarmed firemen and citizens had congregated for their assistance.

In regard to the alleged cruel treatment of the Yankee prisoners thus placed before Charleston, Gen. JONES' letter says:

To this city, thus circumstanced, the prisoners of war referred to in my letter of the 13th, have been sent for safe keeping. You assert this to be an act of indefensible cruelty, unknown to honorable warfare. If it were so, it would ill become any officer of your Government to raise the question. For it would fall so immeasurably short of the innumerable crimes perpetrated by your armies, with the approval and sanction of your Government, that in comparison with them it would seem like the tenderest care that a mother could bestow upon a child. Your Government has retained at the head of one of its armies a General whose conduct in this war has acquired for him such notorious infamy that his name is a byword and a reproach in every land where the events of the war are known; and at the head of another of its armies a General who publishes to the world, and instructs his officers, that for the loyal people of the Southern Confederacy "death is mercy, the quicker he or she is disposed of the better," that "Satan and the rebellious saints of Heaven were allowed a continuance of existence in hell merely to swell their just punishment," and that "to such as would rebel against a Government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal would not be unjust." The officers of such a Government are precluded from raising any question as to the observance or non-observance of the rules of honorable warfare.

But it is not true that the prisoners of war now in the city are treated with any cruelty. They are in a large city, not besieged, but partially blockaded by land and naval batteries from five or ten miles distant. They are provided with commodious and comfortable quarters, remote from all military and naval works, or any other object on which you may legitimately fire, and are treated with all the consideration due to prisoners of war. They are surrounded by citizens of all classes and condition, and it cannot be regarded as an act of cruelty to place them in the immediate vicinity of the houses occupied by our wives and children.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 16.

The progress and present stage of the mighty Federal campaign of 1864 begins to be ludicrous. Disinterested spectators far off must be deriving amusement from it, though probably thinking, the farce has been played long enough, and that a joke is a joke. We Confederates can scarcely—absurd as the performance is—find it in our hearts to laugh; and our enemies are even very much less in a merry mood. Yet there is a certain grim humor, a sort of horrible buffoonery in the affair. Think of it—nearly three monts ago, after the mightiest preparations by land and sea, two immense armies moved against Richmond in two directions, while another great force careered up the Valley of Virginia—all to unite in and around Richmond, and there and then cut the throat of the "rebellion." And now the irresistible, inevitable U. S. GRANT, who was to achieve that mighty work, sends word to his masters in Washington that if they can repulse the rebels (a Confederate army which is said to be threatening the Federal capital), he GRANT, "can attend to Richmond!" Why, he has been attending to Richmond for many weeks, paying it the most devoted, though respectful and distant attentions; but what comfort is this to Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, as they "ride to the front," or at least towards the front, listening to Confederate shells bursting in the suburbs of Washington, while they have a fast vessel in the Potomac, with steam up, in their rear? GRANT can attend to Richmond! What kind of security is that to the bankers of Washington, who have huddled their safes and their books on board another ship of the Potomac fleet? GRANT may be paying attentions to Richmond, who, indeed, does not relish his attentions at all, but keeps him at arm's length; while Washington, his peculiar trust and care, his own lawful wife as it were, whom he is bound to defend and to cherish by all the tenderest ties, is exposed at home to the insolent overtures of a Confederate suitor. Attending to Richmond! and who is there to attend to LINCOLN and SEWARD, to Annapolis and Baltimore?

This Federal war to conquer the Confederacy has already furnished rich material to satirists and caricaturists in amusing pictorials of Europe, to the *Charivari* and *Mr. Punch*, and the German *Kladderadatsch*. Not LOUIS XV. himself, "prosecuting his conquests in Flanders," was ever so mocked by an irreverent world as these successive grand armies of the Yankee nation, who are always going to make a clean sweep of the South *this* time, and their long series of invincible Generals, each of whom is, for a moment, the coming man, and the next moment the going one. POPE, who had seen only the rebel's back, losing the coat from his own back when the "rebels" broke his camp and scattered his army—which respectable uniform coat was long after to be seen hanging in a store window of Richmond—BANKS, who came to destroy us, but turned out our best Commissary and Quartermaster-General, and who, when last heard of, was fast running away out of his glorious conquests in Louisiana, with the loss of his "baggage and champagne," to say nothing of his wagons and cannons, gunboats and transports, nor of the carriages which contained his fair companions, with their wardrobes.

Then the "grand raids," always destined to cut off Richmond, and chop up the Confederacy into two or four pieces, which usually come to a bad end, but which are always found to have—whatever else they may lack—abundance of preserves and cheeses, jellies, Scotch ales, sardines, and cognac, plenty of ladies' dresses, corsets, petticoats, together with silver plate and richly-bound books and gold and gems, all stolen: each of those grand armies and grand raids has its own day of popular favor; and as represented in the illustrated papers of New-York, each of them does really seem, with its superb equipments, sleek horses and luxurious warriors, sufficient to conquer an empire. It is surely well for our Confederate people that they do not often get a sight of *Frank Leslie* or *Harper's Weekly*; the sight of themselves in those broad wood-engravings, so cut up and chased, so driven and routed by the innumerable hosts of handsome gentlemen, on thoroughbred chargers, would almost conquer us without a blow struck. Also the pictures of the beautiful and costly apparatus of every sort with which that great nation goes to war—of Gen. SICKLES' traveling carriage, with its desk and lamps and exquisite liquor-case of rosewood inlaid with silver,—of their elegant sutler's stores and reading-rooms—of their balloons, traveling kitchens, portable steam engines—should certainly make us take shame to ourselves that we, thus ragged and all forlorn, pretend to resist so illustrious, or at least so illustrated an army and nation. One day this whole history, rightly told, will make the universe hold its sides. Poor LOUIS QUINZE was nothing to it; who "was said and even thought, to be 'prosecuting his conquests in Flanders,' when he let himself, like luggage, be carried thither, and no light luggage, covering miles of road. For he has his unblushing Chateauroux, with her band-boxes and rouge-pots, at his side. He has not only his Maison de Bouche and Valetaille without end, but his very troop of players, with their pasteboard coulisses thunder barrels, their kettles, fiddles, stage wardrobes; all mounted in wagons, tumbrils, second-hand chaises—sufficient not to conquer Flanders, but the patience of the world."

This last campaign, especially destined three months ago to conquer a continent, and thought to be stupendous enough to subdue a hemisphere, is likely to make in history the most grotesque picture of all. True, we cannot yet fully enjoy the ludicrous aspect of it, because it is not yet quite over, and preposterous as it is, has cost, and will yet cost, tears and precious blood, which cry aloud for vengeance. We cannot laugh, but all the rest of the world to whom the representation costs nothing, already enjoy the thing exceedingly; and will go off into convulsions of merriment when they learn how Unconditional Surrender GRANT writes to the Federal capital from the swamps of the Appomattox, that if LINCOLN can only find forces enough to keep the Confederate army out of Washington, he (GRANT) can attend to Richmond.

RETALIATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 16.

Federal invaders being in Lexington, Va., burned Ex-Gov. LETCHER'S house. Confederate troops being in Maryland, have burned the house of Gov. BRADFORD, of that State, by way of retaliation. This is right. Mr. LETCHER having his property exposed to hostile incursion, by reason of his Government having taken away all the young men of that place by conscription and put them in our army, had a right to expect, and to demand, and it was the very least he was entitled to expect and demand, that when our army should be in that enemy's country they should have orders to retaliate upon some inhabitant thereof what their troops had inflicted upon him and his. It is the commonest and cheapest kind of protection and satisfaction which his Government owed to Mr. LETCHER; and it was the only way, during war time, of affording him that protection, by deterring lawless brigands from committing the like outrages again under pretence of waging war.

This is the *morale* of retaliation; it consists in doing to an enemy that which would be an outrage and a crime if it were begun by you, but which becomes a most imperative duty to your own people when it originates with that enemy. If they begin to slaughter prisoners, you not only may, but ought to, slaughter prisoners. If they burn mills and private houses in your country, then you must burn mills and private houses in theirs; and it is a duty by no means to be evaded. The defenceless people, whom you have left defenceless, absolutely require it at your hands. If you are an individual you may forgive; if a Government, you neither may nor shall; simply because forgiveness to an enemy is an invitation to that enemy to rob and slay your own people, and you have no right to extend such an invitation. You are not elected to that office in order that you may invite an enemy to lay our fields and our houses in ruins and ashes. Therefore, it was right to burn BRADFORD'S house, to offset LETCHER'S.

But it will occur to many readers to ask, is nobody entitled to retaliation—nobody entitled to protection except a Governor or an Ex-Governor? Some private soldier may say, I also had a house; it was in the Valley of Virginia, too, or in Fauquier, or in Culpepper, or away in Tennessee or Georgia and four years ago I left it and joined this army to fight, not only in defence of my own county or State, but of the whole Confederacy. I have been ordered where the Government pleased; and now my house is a charred ruin; my wife and little children are homeless and dependent upon the charity of their neighbors, and I am a beggared man—*whose* house, then, is to be burned for my house? Whose family is to suffer for what my family has suffered? Or is it true, as our enemies say, that this Southern country is an aristocratic country? And if so, is JOHN LETCHER, Ex-Governor, one of the aristocrats? What, then, am I, and what am I fighting for?

Dangerous questions—a perilous line of reflection! Perhaps our Government has bethought it in time that it has a certain duty to perform to these men, as well as to the Ex-Governor. We know not what are the precise instructions on this point given to our Commander in the enemy's country; but have heard of no man's house being burned except Gov. BRADFORD'S, and it appears this produced "exasperation." Can it indeed be that our Government has a third time, and after the scenes of this year, sent an army across the Potomac in white kid gloves?

THE WILDERNESS BATTLE-FIELD.

Gathering up the Wounded—The Place Where Wadsworth Died.

From the Rochester Evening Union.

The following letter from Maj. MCPHERSON to Col. HOSMER, contains interesting information in respect to the wounded in the Wilderness, the last moments of Gen. WADSWORTH, &c.:

ANNANDALE, Va., Saturday, June 25, 1864.

We are about starting to "Wilderness" with a force of contrabands to bury the many dead who have been lying as they fell in those furious battles of May 5, 6, 7, 8, &c. We came from there about one week ago, where our brigade had been sent to bring in some wounded said to be in the rebel hospitals in the Wilderness. It seems that the enemy were using all diligence to get them away from there, and had moved 100 but a few days before we got there. How unfortunate that our authorities did not move sooner. The balance (100) would have been taken away in a very few days. The poor fellows that were rescued were the "worst wounded cases" and their joy and surprise when our cavalry dashed up to their hospital tents was extreme. They assured us that they had received as kind treatment from the rebel attendants as had their own wounded, many of whom were still there in the hospitals. They only complained of an insufficiency of food—but were anxious to get away toward our lines, even if they died in the ambulances, (some of whom did.)

The "Wilderness" is of great extent, I think. I went up the "old plank road" from Chancellorsville to Orange Court-house, and after leaving Chancellorsville about two miles, you can enter the Wilderness, and at a distance of four miles we began to see evidences of the battle, in the number of newly made graves, and wounds from shot on the trees. A little further on, and we began to find the stench intolerable from dead bodies of both sides, that could be counted by scores along the road-side. Here the battle was evidently fearful, and from the effects of the musketry on the undergrowth and trees, attested the tenacity with which both parties fought for this point. One of my Lieutenants, returning from a short ride into the woods here, assured me that he found a large chestnut tree on one side of which was lying nine of our men, and seven of the enemy on the opposite side, and no place could be found twelve feet from the ground, but had been hit by bullets. Rifle-pits were constructed at right angles from the road on either side, and perhaps from one-fourth to one-half a mile apart, and the enemy when dislodged from one found a defence in the next. These pits were of fallen trees, trimmed and piled upon each other, against which earth was thrown up, and must have been a great defence to the enemy. In fact "extempore" defences were thrown up all through the woods, capable of covering one man, and from these I am led to believe that every man looked out for a cover and fought on his own hook. There is no evidence to show that artillery was employed much. Occasionally a tree cut off by some shell, and an artillery horse lying on the road near the edge of the woods, where he was admonished by the sharpshooters to "stop," showed that artillery was advanced on the road as near as practicable to avoid flanking, but was soon withdrawn, as from the very level nature of the ground it could not be used by signal or otherwise, without damaging one party as much as the other. The timber is oak, hickory, &c., with a generous growth of small trees and underbrush in most places very thick; occasionally a narrow strip of pine would intervene, to the entire exclusion of all other timber. You know the difficulty of getting through a pine woods as well as I do.

Off from this main road, and on a cross road known as the Brock road, I saw the spot in which Gen. WADSWORTH lost his life. I was informed by Surgeon DONNELL, Second Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, who deserves honorable mention, and some lasting testimonial from his countrymen for his devotion to the wounded of both sides, and whom we released with our wounded at Wilderness Tavern, that a rebel Captain from Georgia found Gen. WADSWORTH, and left him on the field with a piece of paper in his hand stating his rank and name. He was next heard from in the Reserve Hospital, (rebel,) which is about two miles up the road toward Orange Court-house, where he died. This hospital is a cluster of tents, and I cannot conceive of a more dismal place. A man coming in every few minutes with his wagon from the field to the hospital, recognized Gen. WADSWORTH as the former Military Governor of Washington, from whom he had received some kindness while he was in the Old Capitol Prison. This man is a civilian named PAT MCCRACKEN. After the battle, or at night, he went to his home, distant about four miles, and next morning (Sunday) brought him some delicacies, such as he had, for the wounded. The General was still lying unconscious on his stretcher, holding in his hand the paper, and which, if removed, he seemed uneasy at until returned again to him, when he would clutch convulsively at it. He seemed to realize the importance of the paper to himself. During Sunday he drank some milk. Monday morning when MCCRACKEN returned he found him dead. He got a coffin made, and buried him (he says) in his own family burying ground. Dr. O'DONNELL says he thinks that he might have been saved had he had proper medical treatment at once. The bullet struck the top of his skull, but passed on, crushing the skull down upon the brain.

A mile above the hospital just named we broke off to the right, and after a six-mile ride, reached the "Wilderness Tavern." Here we found extensive rebel hospitals and a good many of our men. We took some prisoners here. The enemy were reducing the number of their wounded at this point every day by conveying them to Lynchburgh, and soon will break it up, no doubt. This point is on the Fredericksburgh and Orange Court-house turnpike, which road we took toward United States Ford. After seeing as many dead on this road as on the former, which shows you at least that the extent of the battle-field is great, I reached United States Ford, and crossed my squadron over at 1 o'clock A. M., (morning,) taking a good position, and awaited the crossing of the ambulance train of fifty-two wagons by night. I remain, your friend,

J. A. M. MCPHERSON.

Guerrilla Outrage in Missouri.

HUNTSVILLE ROBBED OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—ONE MAN KILLED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15, 1864.

The following telegraphic dispatch has just been received at these headquarters:

MACON, Mo., July 15, 1864.

Col. O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received the following dispatch from Huntsville, Mo.:

Huntsville was robbed this morning of between seventy-five and one hundred thousand dollars. One man—citizen—killed. About thirty-five guerrillas, commanded by BILL ANDERSON, did the work. They left in the direction of Renick. W. R. SAMUEL.

To James D. Head:

I have notified the commanding officer at Sturgeon of the raid. No troops in Randolph County.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel Ninth Cavalry, M. S. M.

OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.—The following students of the Free Military School for applicants for command of colored troops, passed a successful examination last week, before the Board of Examiners at Washington, and were recommended for the positions named:

As Major—Levi A. Humphrey, civilian, of Ohio, aged 26.

As Captains—Hamlin J. Rockwell, private, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry, aged 18; John W. Dickens, Sergeant-Major 165th New-York Regiment, aged 22; Origen B. Darling, private, Co. B, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, aged 27; Edward H. Cutts, private, Co. B, 8th Minnesota Regiment, aged 23.

As First Lieutenants—George W. Bunnell, private, Co. D, 15th Conn. Cavalry, aged 32; Joseph Calhoun, private, Co. H, 140th Penn., aged 21; Humphrey M. Blaisdell, private, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, aged 22; Alvin S. Dyer, sergeant, Co. E, 17th Maine, aged 21; Charles Harkins, private, Co. F, 2d Mass. Cavalry, aged 27.

As Second Lieutenants—John W. Ray, private, 7th Independent Ohio Cavalry, aged 30; George R. Bolar, civilian, of Pennsylvania, aged 27; George B. Drury, civilian, of Vermont, aged 20; George W. Pratt, corporal, Co. K, 5th Maine, aged 24; Dyer W. Hitchcock, private, Co. F, 23d Wisconsin, aged 27; Wm. M. Boggs, private, Co. F, 114th Penn., aged 20; Thomas J. Ellis, private, 152d Penn., aged 18; Corydon B. Breeze, corporal, Co. L, 5th U. S. Artillery, aged 23.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 19.*

Prospects of the Crops at the West.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 12.

It is doubtful whether merchants, in these times of excitement, when prices of commodities are advancing almost daily, and when speculative movements absorb the attention of commercial people—it is doubtful, we say, whether, under these circumstances, much attention is given to the important information we have been giving from day to day for a week past, relative to the condition and prospects of the crops. It is gratifying, however, to know that these reports show very conclusively that whatever may be the price of gold and however wild prices may run for a time, the country is in no danger of a famine. Three crops, viz., hay, oats and wheat, are made, and these, in the aggregate, have yielded well. The average of wheat may be, in the yield per acre, somewhat below an average; but notwithstanding the withdrawal of a large number of laborers from the agricultural districts, there was a greater number of acres under cultivation than last year. The high prices current stimulated labor, and the extra amount of work performed by the men remaining made up for the deficiency caused by the transfer of men from the farms to the battle-field. We arrive at the conclusion that in the West we are certain of good crops of wheat, oats and hay, and taking the three together, the yield is larger than last year. In addition to this, there is a large surplus of old wheat in the country.

It follows, as a matter of course, that consumers need not be discouraged in consequence of the high price to which breadstuffs have been forced. Speculators are having their day now. The mania must run its course, but the more violent it becomes the sooner it will end. The laws of trade will equalize matters in the end. The consuming masses can afford to bear the high prices current for a brief period. Soon prices and speculators will go down together. The country has been blessed with good crops. For this there is abundant cause to be thankful. Were it otherwise, high prices would be permanent, while now they can be but temporary.

In regard to corn, it is too early, in view of the lateness of the season, to judge as to the result of the crop, but the late rains have improved the prospect very materially, and there is reason to hope that the yield will be greater than last year, if it does not reach a full average.

In view of these facts it is worth while to consider that prices of breadstuffs in England are now as they have been for a year past, unusually low, and the present prospects are not favorable to any change for the better in this regard. The present price of Ohio superfine flour in England is equal to $4 80 in gold. This would not justify the payment of over $2 75 in gold in this market for that description of flour, while it sold yesterday at $9 50, and was held in many cases as high as $9 75@$10 in currency. High, therefore, as is the premium on gold, the inflation in the price of flour is greater. In view of all these facts, and the further fact that supplies of flour are large, the effect of a permanent decline in gold upon prices may readily be imagined. Speculators are standing on a mere shell, through which they may break at any time and disappear out of sight. These remarks apply also to other articles of food. The great fact that we have large stocks and good harvests may be lost sight of now, but the time is not far distant when theories will give way to realities, and then men who imagine themselves the possessors of fortunes will see their riches disappearing on the wings of the morning, and their own recklessness will be the only cause for surprise.

SHIPMENTS BY WAY OF NEW-ORLEANS TO NEW-YORK.—An impression has been sedulously inculcated that shipments of tobacco and other great staples cannot be made from St. Louis, by way of New-Orleans, to New-York. The annexed official letter settles this question beyond controversy. All articles not contraband of war may be sent by that route:

OFFICE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIFTH AGENCY, NEW-ORLEANS, July 5, 1864.

Messrs. Converse & Kennett, New-Orleans:

GENTLEMEN: No permit is necessary from the revenue officers here, for parties to ship from St. Louis to New-York, via New-Orleans, articles of merchandise not contraband of war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. FLANDERS,
Sup't. Special Agent Treasury Dep't.
—*St. Louis Republican.*

A CHINESE TRICK.—The Custom-house authorities at San Francisco discovered a very ingenious Chinese trick, which led to the seizure of another lot of smuggled opium. Among the cargo of the bark *Ceres* were 400 tubs, invoiced as eggs, value stated at $1 each. The eggs were coated with a peculiar kind of varnish to preserve them. One of the officers, in examining the eggs, scraped off a little varnish and disclosed a metallic case, egg-shaped, filled with opium. Each metallic egg is worth $300. So far as the examination has proceeded, five hundred have been found.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Tax Commissionership.

Yesterday morning, the controversy between the old and the new Tax Commissioners was again brought before the courts, and Judge BRADY, of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered a decision remanding Mr. WILLIAMSON to the custody of the Sheriff. For several days, negotiations for a compromise between the rival parties have been on foot, to enable the Supervisors to obtain the books, so that the taxes for this year might be levied. Messrs. BROWN and WILLIAMSON made the following offer to the new Commissioners, through Supervisor SHOOK:

First—Discontinue present proceedings and discharge Mr. WILLIAMSON on habeas corpus now pending before Judge BRADY.

Second—Enter *nol. pros.* in indictment now pending against Mr. WILLIAMSON.

Third—Sign a consent that in any proceedings brought to test the legality of the appointments of Messrs. PURSER, WOODRUFF and ALLEN as Tax Commissioners by Comptroller BRENNAN, the delivery of the books and papers by Messrs. BROWN and WILLIAMSON to the Board of Supervisors shall not in any way be used to prejudice or affect the claim of Messrs. BROWN and WILLIAMSON to the office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that such delivery shall not be pleaded or offered in evidence, or in other manner made use of by said PURSER, WOODRUFF and ALLEN, in any judicial proceeding before any court of courts.

In consideration of the foregoing, Messrs. WILLIAMSON and BROWN to deliver to the Board of Supervisors all books and papers belonging to the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, in order that the public business may not be delayed or interrupted.

This offer, though urged upon them by the Supervisors, was declined by the new Commissioners, who would not consent to anything short of the delivery of the books to Mr. ALLEN, who claims to act as Chairman of the new Board. As the matter now stands, there can be no taxes collected for this year.

Naval Movements.

GREAT SCREW STEAMERS ORDERED.

Orders have been sent to Navy-yards and private shipbuilders, who had already received preliminary instructions, to commence at once the remaining vessels of the great screw fleet of 1864, which the Government has resolved to add to the navy. Many of the vessels are already far advanced toward completion, and one of them will be launched on Thursday at the Boston Navy-yard. The names of those to be taken in hand now are:

Antietam,	Hassalo,	Java,
Arapaho,	Illinois,	Kessanqua,
Keyweydin,	Marigton,	Minnetonka,
Mondamin,	Mosbulu,	Ontario,
Pushmalaka,	Piscataqua,	Tagaynta,
Wanaloset,	Watanga,	Willamett.

The *Java* is called after the vessel of that name captured from the British in the war of 1812. The *Illinois* is, we believe, the first regular man-of-war called after the great State of that name. The *Mattawaska, Idaho, Wampanoag, Guerriere*, and many others, are nearly finished, so far as the building of the hulls is concerned. The naval contractors are taking more trouble to give these ships every desirable quality of strength and power than could be easily described.

THE DICTATOR PROBABLY DESTINED FOR THE WEST INDIES.

It is rumored—not on official authority—that the trial trip of the great ocean iron-clad *Dictator* will be made to the West Indies—probably to Bermuda—and back again. The vessel is now receiving the final touches of the artisans at the foot of Thirteenth-street, and still attracts visitors. The final experiment with her will be looked for with as much interest as that of the original monitor.

LAW REPORTS.

The Williamson Contempt Case—The Order of the Supreme Court Can Only be Reviewed by Appeal in the Usual Form—Mr. Williamson Must Deliver Up the Books and Papers, or be Remanded to Custody.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Matter of Amor J. Williamson.—This proceeding has been several times reported in this paper.

Judge BRADY now rendered the following opinion in the case:

BRADY, J.—Jonathan W. Allen, George H. Purser, and Christian B. Woodruff, applied to Justice Barnard for an order against the relator, and Josiah W. Brown, to show cause why they should not be compelled to deliver to the former all books, papers and vouchers appertaining to the office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York.

The order was predicated of the claim that the applicants had been duly appointed such Commissioners, and were therefore entitled to the possession of the books and papers mentioned.

Justice Barnard, as the result of the application, issued his warrant on the 4th of June, 1864, to the Sheriff, committing Brown and Williamson to the Jail of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until they and each of them delivered to Allen, Purser and Woodruff, the said Books, papers and vouchers, or should otherwise be discharged according to law.

The proceedings had before Justice Barnard, including the warrant mentioned, were reviewed upon certiorari by the General Term of this District and affirmed. On the 18th of June, Brown and Williamson sued out a writ of error to the Court of Appeals, and obtained from Judge Davies an allowance thereof and an order staying proceedings on the application mentioned. On the 29th of June following, the relator was arrested on the warrant of Justice Barnard, and now asks to be discharged, substantially, for two reasons:

1. That the process of commitment is not valid, because the books, papers and vouchers are not specifically named; and

2. Because, even though the process be valid, the writ of error and the order of Judge Davies stayed all proceedings upon it.

If either of these propositions can be maintained, the relator is in my judgment entitled to his discharge. In view of the conclusions, however, at which I have arrived in this matter, it is not necessary to illustrate the power to discharge, and I shall proceed at once to the consideration of the grounds taken by the relator.

The statute which provides the remedy enforced by the newly appointed commissioners is summary in its operation and effect, and only to be resorted to in cases where the claimants have a clear *prima facie* title to the office. That they have has been determined by Justice Barnard, and by the General Term of the Supreme Court of this district, and must, therefore, be considered as *res adjudicata*, so far as it affects this matter.

Where the title to an office is clear there can be no doubt of the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Supreme Court to compel a delivery of the books and papers appertaining to such office. On reference to the statute, we find that the application provided is *generally* for the books and papers, and not *specifically* for the books and papers to be named, and that the warrant authorized when the respondent omits to make the oath as to the delivery of the books and papers is generally for such books and papers, and not specifically for books and papers to be named. The duty of ascertaining what are the books and papers—how many, and by what name or names known—is not imposed upon the officer to whom the application is made; on the contrary, the respondent is invested with the power to determine that for himself, and for all parties in the first instance.

The inquiry which precedes the issuing of the warrant into the circumstances relates more particularly, if not exclusively, to the title of the office, the books and papers appertaining to which are a part of the franchise itself.

When books and papers are brought in upon the authority to search, contained in the warrant, it then becomes the duty of the officer to inquire whether they belong to the office or not. The commitment, until the books and papers are delivered, is general, as we have seen, but it is justified by the peculiar nature of the proceedings, and the relation of the respondent to the public and claimant. The respondent knows what are the books and papers, while the claimant cannot be expected to know them, and unless some issue is presented by the former in reference to them, so that the question as to their number, or name, or character, or identity, may be determined, the respondent has no reason to object to the general character of the commitment, in the respect named. The relator here does not complain that there is any ambiguity about the act to be performed by him, but chiefly that by the form of the warrant, the Sheriff is vested with judicial power to determine whether the act is done or not. The nature of the proceeding itself, the object to be obtained by it, the provisions of the statute governing it, and the practice in analagous cases, dispel the suggestion mentioned. The relator knows what he is to do, and his refusal to do it makes him guilty of a *quasi* contempt. He not only knows what to do, but the presumption must be that he knows it better than any other person. He is not called upon to part with any individual property. The books and papers are not his. They not only belong to an office, but to one which he has ceased to hold, so far as their possession is concerned, and in committing him until he does the act to be performed was not an unlawful invasion of any right. It is analagous to proceedings by attachment for contempt, in which a party is committed until he does some act of which the Sheriff, by the process, must necessarily be the witness or recipient. Sec. 2 Rev. Stat. 538, The People *vs.* Rogers, 2 Page, 103 Barbour's Ch. Pr. Vol. 1, 129.

I have no doubt either that the relator on delivering books and papers accompanied by an affidavit that they are all that belong to the office in question, the Sheriff would be bound to discharge him. Barbour, Ch. Pr. Rep. 1, Vol. 131. Anon, Mod. Rep. 109.

The latter is not invested with the power to hold him a moment beyond that time. If he can detain him he could also do so where the books and papers are specifically named, until he had proof that their identity was not to be doubted. The defendant, if he suffer, however, the inconvenience resulting from such incidents, bears the burden of his own disobedience, and cannot with propriety complain if he be compelled to apply for relief on a proper allegation that he has complied with the law. It will be found, also, that a general observance of the statutory requirements on similar applications characterizes all the reported cases; and it may be said that precedent establishes the form adopted by the Supreme Court in this matter. In the matter of Baker, 11 How. Pr. Rep. 413. In the matter of Whiting, 2 Barbour, 515, Cobee *vs.* Davis, 8 How. Pr. Rep. 367. In the matter of Bartlett 9 How. 414, People *vs.* Stevens, 5 Hill, 631. I am aware that Judge Ingraham, in the matter of Devlin, 5 Abbott Pr., Rep. 301, has expressed an opinion adverse to these views, but the discharge of Mr. Devlin was not granted for that reason, and although I entertain for the opinions of that learned Judge the most profound respect, I do not concur with him in his views of the question discussed.

In addition to this the Supreme Court have passed upon the propriety of the commitment in scope and phraseology.

The warrant was a part of the return to the certiorari and part of the proceedings of Justice Barnard, which were affirmed. It is true that nothing is said in the opinion of Justice Leonard upon the question under consideration, but that does not affect the fact that the proceedings of Justice Barnard, of which the warrant was a part, was affirmed.

For these reasons I think the first proposition of the relator cannot be maintained.

By section 323 of the Code writs of error as they have heretofore existed in civil actions are abolished, and the only mode of reviewing a judgment or order in a civil action shall be that presented by title 11 of the Code. Section 333 provides that an appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals in the cases mentioned in section 11, and section 11 provides that the Court of Appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review upon appeal every actual determination made at a General Term of the Supreme Court "in a final order affecting a substantial right made in a special proceeding." It was conceded on the argument of this matter that the proceedings before Justice Barnard were "special" within the purview of the Code. The Code has left no doubt on the subject. "An action (§1) is an ordinary proceeding in a court of justice, by which a party prosecutes another party for the enforcement or protection of a right, the redress or prevention of a wrong, or the punishment of a public offence," and (§3) "every other remedy is a special proceeding." "Civil actions (§127) in the courts of record of this State shall be commenced by the service of a summons," and as we know special proceedings are instituted in the particular mode prescribed by the statutes creating them. The Court of Appeals, as we have seen, has jurisdiction on appeal to review any final order made in such proceeding affecting a substantial right, but section 471 excepts from the operation of the second part of the Code certain proceedings named, and "any special statutory remedy not heretofore obtained by action," and the relator thinks that this general exemption embraces the proceedings had against him, and renders the writ of error the only mode of preventing an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court thereon. Upon examination, however, of the cases in which section 11 has received consideration and judicial construction in the Court of Appeals, several of which were not referred to on the argument, no doubt is left in my mind that the proceedings to compel the delivery of books and papers is one in which the judgment is to be reviewed on appeal under the Code. In Benjamin *vs.* Benjamin, (1 Selden, 333,) the Court of Appeals entertained an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court upon a certiorari to review summary proceedings for the recovery of land. In the case of McAllister *vs.* The Albion Plank Road Company, (6 Selden, 353,) the same court held that an appeal would not lie from the judgment of the Supreme Court on an appeal from the decision of a County Court in regard to the change of location of a plank road toll-gate, but the decision was placed upon the language of the act to provide for the incorporation of plank-road companies, passed May 7, 1847, which by section 37 declared the decision of the Supreme Court to be final, and not upon section 471 of the Code, or upon the theory that a writ of error was the mode of obtaining a review. The same conclusion, and for the same reason, was expressed in the matter of Canal and Walker streets, 2 Kernan, 406. In the case of the People *vs.* Stillwell, the relators applied for a certiorari to defendants, who were appointed Commissioners under an act of the Legislature passed April 17, 1854, to provide for the continuance of Flatbush-avenue from the city line of Brooklyn to the town of Flatbush. The certiorari was quashed by Justice Brown, and the order made by him affirmed. The relators appealed. Comstock J, said "the writ of certiorari I suppose to be a special proceeding according to the classification of remedies contained in the procedure. The final order in such proceedings can be appealed to this court where it affects a substantial right, Code S, 11 Sub'd 3." Although the appeal was dismissed, it was upon the ground that the order was discretionary. Comstock, J, saying, further, "if that court, instead of quashing the writ, had in due form reversed or affirmed the proceedings of the commissioners, the legal merits of those proceedings would have been involved in the decision, and I see no reason to doubt that an appeal might have been brough to this court.

I have referred to these cases to show that the Court of Appeals, under section 11 of the Code, claimed and asserted appellate jurisdiction in special proceedings on appeal, although the peculiar circumstances of the cases, except Benjamin *vs.* Benjamin, prevented their application of the right to review. In the following cases, however, we find the exercise of the right and the question, if any doubt had theretofore existed, set at rest. In Hyatt *vs.* Seeley, 1 Kewan 52, an application had been made by petition to the Supreme Court under the statute, to compel a specific performance by infant heirs of a contract for the sale of land made by their ancestor. The Court of Appeals held that an appeal would lie from an order made on such an application. Selden J. said: "The first question which this case presents is, whether the order from which the appeal is taken is appealable. The Code, section 11, gives an appeal to this court from a final order affecting a substantial right made in a special proceeding. And further, "The whole proceeding is peculiar and unknown to our courts, except by special statutory provision, and is therefore appropriately described by the term special proceeding."

In the case of the people *on rel.* Gorman *vs.* the Board of Police, 7 Abbott, 87, the defendants removed a policeman, and upon certiorari the Supreme Court declared the removal unlawful. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals. Judge Roosevelt said the order of removal was void for want of jurisdiction. But although a nullity in itself, it involves an apparent deprivation of a legal right. It is consequently a proper subject of review." In the matter of the application of Henry W. Cooper, to be admitted an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court, which was an appeal from the order of that court, it was held that the order was made in a special proceeding, and that it was the duty of the Court of Appeals to review the order. These cases establish, I think, the rule that, in all special proceedings in which an order is made affecting substantial right, the appeal must be taken as provided by the Code in reference to appeals to the Court of Appeals, except in the cases in which by express terms and not by implication it is otherwise declared by statute.

It may seem remarkable that the effect of section 471, which declares that the second part of the Code shall not affect "any special statutory remedy not heretofore obtained by action," already referred to, was not considered in any of the cases cited except Benjamin *vs.* Benjamin supra, and then incidentally, and only to declare that the waiver of a jury provided for in the Code did not apply to summary proceedings to recover the possession of land. I am not called upon to explain the reason. It is enough for me to discover the manner in which the Court of Appeals has exercised its jurisdiction in special proceedings, kindred to the application to compel the delivery of books and papers, and having done so, and it appearing that a writ of error is not the mode established, it is my duty so to decide. But I think it incumbent on me to say in addition, that a judgment-order compelling the delivery of books and papers is not a special statutory remedy, not heretofore obtained by action. Such is the judgment in proceedings by quo warranto, which we [illegible] is an action; 2d vol. Rev. Stat. 582 (original paging,) §28, 32, 33, Code, §428, and it follows from this interpretation that it was not intended by the Legislature to except such proceedings from the operation of the second part of the Code. There is nothing in the case of Isaacs *vs.* The Beth. Hernedrash Society, 19 N. Y. Rep., 584, in conflict with this view. That decision rests upon the ground that the statute relating to arbitration provides that a writ of error may be brought to review the proceedings of the court confirming or modifying the award, and that section 471 expressly exempts the statute from the application of the provisions of the Code in reference to the perfection of appeals.

For the reasons assigned and upon the authorities cited, it is my opinion that the order of the Supreme Court made, on the application of Messrs. Allen, Purser and Woodruff, can only be reviewed by appeal to the Court of Appeals, under the provisions of the Code of Procedure, and that the second proposition of the relator cannot be maintained. The prisoner must therefore be remanded unless he deliver the books and papers mentioned in the warrant of commitment, in which case he must be discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Talmage et al vs. Jones.—Motion to strike out denied; reference ordered.

Rolston vs. Baker.—Motion denied.

Stephenson vs. Oakley—Motion denied.

People vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Injunction dissolved.

Fitzgerald vs. Blake.—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

Morris vs. Campbell.—Motion granted.

Brewster, Receiver, &c., vs. Freeman.—Motion denied.

Lydecker vs. Lydecker.—Memorandum for counsel.

Curtis vs. Greenhill.—Motion denied.

Griswold vs. Marston.—Stay granted.

Crawford vs. Boardman.—Motion denied.

Ames et al vs. Cochrane.—Reference ordered, to take proof as to the facts stated in moving and offering papers, and report.

Emeline Klapp vs. Wm. H. Klapp.—Report confirmed, and motion denied.

Riquez vs. Tallmadge.—Motion granted.

Jones vs. Tibbetts.—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 19, 1864.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	102¾	37 N. Y. Central..	133⅝
16,000 do	102¾	100 do.....b3	133
130,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.	104¼	500 Erie Railway	113⅝
20,000 do	104½	100 do.....b10	114
65,500 do	104¾	100 do.....b3	113⅝
10,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	93¾	400 do	113⅝
27,000 do	93⅝	650 M. S. & N. I. R...	83
10,000 U. S. 5s, '71..C.	95	100 do.....b30	85
7,000 U. S. 5s, '74..C.		450 do.....b10	83⅝
Indorsed	95	300 do	82⅝
4,000 N. C. State 6s...	58¼	100 do	82⅝
1,000 M. 6s iss. to H.&		100 Hud. Riv. R	127⅝
St. J. R.	90	100 do.....b15	128⅝
5,000 do	92	100 do.....b10	128⅝
3,000 La. State 6s	72	100 do.....c	127⅝
5,000 Ohio & Miss.C..	48¾	400 Reading R	133⅝
15,000 do	48⅝	500 do.....b10	134
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s...	118⅛	200 do.....b5	132
1,000 N.Y.Cen. 7s,'76	126	400 do	131⅞
3,000 Erie 3d M. B...	128	500 Ill. Cen. Scrip	124⅝
10,000 M.C.8sCo.1stM.		100 do.....b10	125
Sk. Fd. B	136	300 do	124
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	132	400 Clev. & Pitts R	107⅝
3,000 Miss.& Mo. L. G.	61	100 Chic. & N. W.	50⅝
1,000 Mar.& Cin.1stM	106	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	135⅝
2,000 C.&N.W.1stM.	103½	350 Chic. & R. I. R	116
3,000 do	103	200 do	109⅝
3,000 Tol.& Wab.2d M.	85	50 do	109½
1,000 Mil.& St.P.1stM.	114	400 do	109¾
10,000 Amer. Gold	266	100 do.....b10	110
83 Metropolitan Bk..	118	150 do.....b15	110⅝
500 Canton Co.	35	100 do	109
100 Cum. Coal Pref	62½	16 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	128
100 Mar. Min. Co	43	10 do.....c	130
100 Pacific M. S. Co...	280	50 do	128⅝
100 Atlantic M.S.S.Co.	176½	100 Mil. & Pr. du Ch..	64
200 Copake Iron M	7	120 P., F. W. & C	113⅝
4 Metrop. Gas	130	100 do.....b15	114⅝
20 P.,F.W.&C.Scrip	110¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	102⅝	500 Erie Railway..x-d	109⅝
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	102½	25 do	109⅝
9,000 do	102¾	400 Hud. River R	127
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	104¼	400 do	126⅝
9,000 do	104	100 do.....b10	128
20,000 Treas. N., 7 3-10		200 do.....b30	129¼
Oct. & April.	103¼	600 Reading R	132⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s.1-yr.C..	93½	500 do	132¼
40,000 do	93⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R	133⅝
40,000 do	93	50 Ill. C.R. Scrip	124
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	57½	100 do	124¼
6,000 do	57	100 do.....b30	126¾
1,000 Va. State 6s	53	300 Chi. & N. W	50⅝
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer..	48¼	100 Chi. & N.W.Pref	85
50 Canton Co.	34¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R	109
100 Quicksilv. Min	73	200 P., F. W. & C	113⅝
40 N. Y. Cen. R	133	50 do.....b10	114
20 Ch., B. & Quin	128		

OPEN BOARD—1[illegible] P. M.

$5,000 Ohio & M. C...c	48⅛	100 Cleve. & Tol. R b3	126
100 Erie Railway...s3	113⅝	200 Chi. & R. I. R c	109¼
700 do.....c	113⅝	300 do.....b4	109¾
400 do.....b3	113¾	100 do	109½
200 M. S. & N. I. R...	82¾	100 Chi. & N. W. R...	50¼
100 Ill. Cen. R....x d	124¼	300 do.....c	50⅝
200 do.....c	124	200 do.....s3	50⅝
100 do.....c	124½	100 Chi. & N.W.Pref..	86
200 Cleve. & Pitts...c	107⅝	300 Mariposa M. Co...	42⅝
200 do	107⅝		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Erie Railway..x-d.	109⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts	107⅝
300 do.....b3	109⅝	500 Chi. & R. Isl	109
300 Hudson Riv. R b5	127	100 do.....b3	109¾
200 M. S. & N. I. R..	82⅝	100 Mariposa M. Co..	42⅝
100 do.....b5	82⅞	100 Cumb. Coal Co....	62⅝
600 do.....b5	82⅝	200 Quick. Min. Co..	73⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R....x-d	124		

TUESDAY, July 19—P. M.

Secretary FESSENDEN, according to the Washington dispatches in the morning papers, contemplates making an early appeal to the loyal people of the country at large, for such means as he requires to meet the pressing wants of the National Treasury. It is intimated that he will ask for a popular loan, equal in amount at least to the unliquidated claims on his Department; and that the security to be offered for this loan will probably assume the form of 7.30 Treasury Notes, (not legal tender,) interest payable in currency, and principal redeemable in three years, or convertible, on maturity, into twenty year 6 ℘ cent., or forty-year 5 ℘ cent. gold-bearing bonds, as the Secretary may determine. Under the new Loan Act of Congress, he has authority to issue Treasury notes of the denomination referred to, to the amount of $200,000,000, and there can be no reasonable doubt of his ability to place such an issue in the hands of the people, on terms at least as advantageous to the Government as any implied in the most liberal of the recent propositions from the Associated Banks. That Mr. FESSENDEN possesses, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the people, is frankly acknowledged by the sagacious bank managers themselves. That his conscientious regard for law, which prevents him from doing anything contrary to the spirit

...er letter of the law, will serve to increase popular confidence in his statesmanlike integrity cannot be questioned. That his resolution to abstain from any further inflation of the currency, and to depend solely on the legitimate income of the Government, and its credit in the money market, to provide for all requisitions on the Treasury henceforward, will vastly augment his popularity, is indisputable. And that the loyal citizens of the Republic will support, to the utmost limit of their resources, such officials as Secretary FESSENDEN, in whom they have abiding faith, is conclusively established, by the ennobling history of the pending struggle for the life and unity of the nation.

From an official statement of the amount of the National Debt on the 12th inst., we derive the following aggregates:

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$864,109,819 67	$52,113,361 67
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	400,330,010 21	21,639,192 81
Debt on which interest has ceased	370,170 09	—
Debt bearing no interest	530,223,569 37	—
Grand Total	$1,795,033,569 34	$73,752,554 48

The aggregate of the funded and unfunded indebtedness of the Government on the 12th inst., shows an increase of $75,683,400, or a daily average of about $2,700,000, since the publication of the previous statement, June 14.

According to the latest returns *for the fiscal year, which closed with the month of June, the Customs Revenue of the Government, in coin, was over $103,000,000, or about twice the whole amount of the interest on the present gold-bearing debt of the nation,* to meet which this revenue is by law expressly pledged. With the aid of the largely increased income from the amended Internal Revenue Act, the National Treasury will be in a position to borrow all the additional means that may be needed to defray the current expenses of the Government, without any sacrifice of its credit or dignity, which are so essential to the maintenance of its authority.

The following is an abstract of the official statement of the interest-bearing portion of the national indebtedness, July 12, 1864:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstand'g.
Jan. 28, '47	Bonds	6 per ct.	$9,415,250
March 31, '58	Bonds	6 per ct.	8,908,341
June 14, '58	Bonds	5 per ct.	20,000,000
June 22, '60	Bonds	5 per ct.	7,022,000
Feb. 8, '61	Bonds	6 per ct.	18,115,000
July 17 & Aug. 5, '61	Bonds	6 per ct.	50,000,000
July 17 & Aug. 5, '61	Bds. exch. for 7.30	6 per ct.	46,192,550
Feb. 25, '62	Bonds, 5-20's	6 per ct.	510,756,900
March 3, '64	Bonds, 10-40's	5 per ct.	73,946,850
Sept. 9, '50	Bd.s, Texas indm.	5 per ct.	2,103,000
March 2, '61	Bds., Oregon war	6 per ct.	1,016,000
July 17, '61	Notes, Three ye'rs	7.30 p.c.	99,897,000
March 3, '63	Bonds	6 per ct.	22,527,127
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest			$864,109,819

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.
July 11, '62	Temp. loan	4 ℘ c.	$960,574
July 11, '62	Temp. loan	5 ℘ c.	6,237,069
July 11, '62	Temp. loan	6 ℘ c.	63,396,016
March 1, '62	Certificates of indebtedness	6 ℘ c.	124,533,000
March 3, '63	1-year notes	5 ℘ c.	44,520,000
March 3, '63	2-years notes	5 ℘ c.	16,480,000
March 3, '63	(Whole issue) 2-years notes, with coupon	5 ℘ c.	$150,000,000
Less withdrawn and destroyed, or ready to be destroyed		64,496,650	85,503,350
March 3, '63	3-years compound interest notes	6 ℘ c.	15,000,000
Aggregate of debt bearing lawful money interest			$400,330,010

A comparison of the last two official statements of *the amount of United States currency in circulation show a further contraction of nearly ten million dollars, within a month,* as follows:

AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

	July 12, 1864.	June 14, 1864.
United States Notes	$431,050,470	$482,141,330
Five ℘ cent. 1-Year Notes	44,520,000	44,520,000
Five ℘ cent. 2-Year Notes	16,480,000	16,430,000
Five ℘ cent. 2-Year Notes, with coupons	85,500,350	*11,109,300
Treasury Notes on which interest has ceased	162,161	162,166
Fractional Currency	22,710,608	21,031,948
Compound Interest Notes	15,000,000	—
Grand total	$615,435,589	$625,344,744

The decease of Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH, President of the Erie Railway Company occurred last evening at his residence on Staten Island. He had been in weak health for some time, and the death of this truly Christian gentleman and useful, public-spirited citizen was not wholly unlooked for by his immediate friends. He had been identified as Secretary and President with the Erie Road almost from its foundation.

All applications from really solvent stockhouses were met by money lenders to-day on the basis of the full legal rate of 7 ℘ cent. per annum, but the requirements of the Stock business were so limited, that the demand from this source did not amount to much. First-class mercantile paper was rather more freely discounted at 8@10 ℘ cent. Needy speculators in produce and merchandise, however, had to pay from 1¼@2½ ℘ cent. a month, for accommodation, which, even at these high rates, was conceded with great reserve. The Associated Banks persevere in the policy of contraction, to prepare for emergencies. Their exchanges through the Clearing-house to-day, were $66,957,990, as against the daily average of $77,684,234, last week.

Gold and Exchange fluctuated 10 ℘ cent. again to-day. The former opened at 269, fell to 259 under a pressure to sell, and closed at 262½, or about the same figures as yesterday. Sterling Exchange was in more request, partly on speculation—rates varying from 290 back to 280, and closing at about 283@284 in currency. Some sales of Bankers' Bills were made early in the day at 109½ in gold. The *Northern Light*, which reached this port to-day from Aspinwall, brought $249,095 in gold on freight.

The Stock operations of the day were extremely light, and the general market depressed, though there was quite a brisk demand for Government Securities, especially the Five-Twenties, which were freely bought on European account, early in the day, at firmer prices. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861	102¾	102¾	Mich. Central	133½	133½
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104¼	104¼	Mich. Southern	83⅝	82⅞
N. Y. Central	132½	132½	Illinois Cen.	124¾	124½
Erie	113¼	*109½	Pittsburgh	108	107⅝
Erie Preferred	112¾	*110	Fort Wayne	112¾	112¾
Hudson	127½	126¾	Rock Island	109⅞	109⅜
Canton	35	34¾	Reading	134	132¼
Treas. Cer., new	94	93½	Quicksilver	74¼	73
Toledo	134½	135	Cum'land Coal	62½	62¼
Northwest	51	50¼	Mariposa	42	42½
Ohio & M. Certfs	48½	48	N. West Pref.	86¼	85¾

* Ex-dividend.

The City Bank Stocks were quite dull, and quotations entirely nominal. The following bids were made for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	118
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	125	Chi. & N. W. Exten.	100
N. Y. Convt. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	102
Erie 3ds, '83	128	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103½
Erie 4ths, '80	121	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Del., L. & W. 2ds	120
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	115	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105½
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F., '85	126	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	113
Hud. R. 3ds '75	115	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	109
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	117	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114½
Mich. C., '69 & '72	130	N. J. C. 1sts	104
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	136	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	128
Chi. B. & Quincy	130	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	117
Mich. S. 2ds	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Ill. Central, '75	132	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	110
Al. & T. H. 1sts	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	90		

At a meeting of Bill Brokers held this afternoon, Mr. G. S. ROBBINS presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the Government tax of one-twentieth of 1 ℘ cent. on sales of notes be hereafter charged to the sellers of paper.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $446,942, including for Customs, $92,708; total payments, $1,742,791; total balance, $18,922,547.

As had been anticipated, the week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous have been to the unprecedentedly heavy amount of $7,879,920, owing, in the main, to the liberal reshipments of foreign goods from bonded warehouse, which have tended to reduce the price of Gold and Exchange. The exports in the same week last year were to the value of only $2,281,885.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up yesterday, presents the following aggregates, as compared with the previous week:

	July 11.	July 18.		
Capital Stock	$13,288,210	$13,288,550	Inc.	$5,810
Loans	40,717,527	40,733,324	Inc.	15,797
Specie	3,949,165	3,948,440	Dec.	665
Due from other Banks	4,658,647	3,616,992	Dec.	1,011,655
Due to other Banks	6,197,570	6,489,843	Inc.	292,213
Deposits	37,602,423	36,462,271	Dec.	1,150,152
Circulation	2,337,651	2,208,068	Dec.	129,583
U. States legal-tender and demand Notes	11,080,680	11,034,518	Dec.	46,162

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 19—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 138 bbls. Ashes, 15,386 bbls. Flour, 509 bbls. and 350 bags Corn Meal, 98,358 bushels Wheat, 64,665 bushels Corn, 20,040 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Malt, 1,917 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,599 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $13 50@$13 75 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull and unsettled. Stock, 207,705 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON say: "Sales of Rio during the week amount to 9,135 bags, and embrace 1,000 per *Imperador*, 1,150 per *St. Anne*, (resale,) 500 per *Frederick*, and 1,000 per *Carl XV.* 2,499 per *Indus* are being exported from first hands. The market closes quiet, but we are still unable to quote with any accuracy."

COTTON—Continues in limited request and unsettled; Middlings, $1 60@$1 61 ℘ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, partly by speculative buyers, at a further advance of 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl., the market, however, closing in favor of buyers. Sales, since our last, amounted to 24,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $9 85@$10 35; poor to choice Extra State at $10 50@$11 25, and for August delivery, $11 50@$11 75; roundhoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11@$11 50, and for August delivery $12 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 85@$10 35
Extra State	10 50@ 11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 40@ 12 50
Extra Ohio roundhoop shipping brands	11 00@ 11 50
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	11 60@ 12 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@ 12 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 75@ 15 00

Southern Flour is active and advancing to-day. Sales, since our last, 2,300 bbls., at $10 75@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 for good to fancy brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 1,140 bbls. extra at $10 25@$12 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, quiet and nominal. Corn Meal is in more request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 25@$8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine ℘ bbl.; sales 900 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited since our last; prices have been somewhat nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, chiefly for export, at an advance of 3c.@5c. ℘ bushel; the market, however, closing less buoyantly, in view of the reaction in gold and sterling Exchange. Sales have been made since our last of 156,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 85; Amber Western at $2 70@$2 75; Red Western at $2 55@$2 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 57@$2 60; Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 55; Chicago Spring at $2 35@$2 52½; Red State and Jersey at $2 50@$2 58, and White Kentucky at $2 75 ℘ bushel. Corn is brisker and firmer. Sales since our last, 78,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 60½ for new and $1 61@$1 62 for old mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in good demand at firmer prices. We quote Canada at 97c.@98c.; Western at 98c.@99c. Sales at 97c.@98½c., cash, ℘ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal. 3,200 bushels Malt changed hands at $2 15.

HAY—North River is in fair request at $1 10@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for City use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive and prices are unsettled.

LEATHER—Is in fair demand, and on the advance.

LUMBER—Has been in good request at full and buoyant prices. The yard prices in Albany are as follows: Pine, clear, ℘ M., $60; Pine, 4th quality, ℘ M., $55; Pine, select, ℘ M., $50; Pine, good box, ℘ M., $35@$40; Pine, common box, ℘ M., $30@$33; Pine, common box, ⅝, ℘ M., $21@$23; Pine, clap board strips, ℘ M., $50@$55; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, 11-inch, each, 50c.@53c.; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, 10-inch, each, 46c.@49c.; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, 2d quality, each, 41c.@43c.; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, culls, each, 34c.@37c.; Pine, tally boards, good, each, 38c.@40c.; Pine, tally boards, 2d quality, each, 33c.@35c.; Pine, tally boards, culls, each, 25c.@30c.; Spruce, boards, each, 22c.@23c.; Spruce, plank, 1¼ inch, each, 27c.@28c.; Spruce, plank, 2-inch, each, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, boards, each, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, joist, 3x4, each, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4, each, 13c.@14c.; Ash, good, ℘ M., $50@$55; Ash, 2d quality, ℘ M., $30@$35; Oak, ℘ M., $40@$45; Maple, ℘ M., $25@35; Black Walnut, good, ℘ M., $80@$90; Black Walnut, 2d quality, ℘ M., $45@$50; Black Walnut, ⅝ ℘ M., $75@$85; Cherry, good, ℘ M., $55@$60; Cherry, 2d quality, ℘ M., $35@$40; White Wood, chair plank, ℘ M., $80@$85; White Wood, inch, ℘ M., $50@$53; White Wood, ⅝, ℘ M., $38@$40; Shingles, 1st quality, shaved pine, ℘ M., $8@$8 50; Shingles, 2d quality, shaved pine, ℘ M., $6 50@$7; Shingles, common, shaved pine, ℘ M., $3@$4; Shingles, 1st quality, sawed pine, ℘ M., $7; Shingles, 2d quality, sawed pine, ℘ M., $6; Shingles, common, sawed pine, ℘ M., $2 50@$4; Shingles, sawed hemlock, ℘ M., $3 50@$4. Receipts at Albany during the second week in July:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
	3,812,111	....	19,386	....
Total for the season to date:	75,121,365	4,233	183,276	31,234,298

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 60@$3 70 ℘ gallon. Tar at $19@$22 ℘ bbl. Resin at $42 50@$57 50 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are inactive at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 53c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@89c. free, and 84c.@85c. in bond, ℘ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Messrs. TURNER & GREIVES notice thus: "The market for the past week has been very unsettled, owing to the heavy decline in Gold and Exchange. Bonded declined 12c.@13c. ℘ gallon, Crude 5c.@6c. On the recovery of 15 ℘ cent. on Gold during the latter part of the week, exporters were free buyers at the decline, and up to 4c.@5c. advance from the lowest point, at which prices the market rules steady, but quiet at the close. We quote: Bonded on the spot, prime light straw to white, 84c.; Standard white, 86c.; Crude, standard gravity, 53c. Free Oil is neglected, and can be purchased at about the price of bonded on the spot. The following are the receipts at and exports from New-York of Petroleum for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time, 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	22,564	332,171	353,759
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	8,180	193,163	279,467
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1	—	99,345	103,416

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET WEEK ENDING JULY 18.—*Sperm*—Has again advanced; but owing to the decline in Gold, the market at the close of the week was quiet. The transactions include sales of 300 bbls. at $2 25, 509 do. at $2 30, and 130 do. at $2 23 ℘ gallon. In Boston, 295 bbls. per *Fredonia*, sold at $2 25 ℘ gallon. *Whale*—Has also advanced, and the sales for the week embrace 650 bbls. Northern at $1 45, for manufacturing, and a resale of 75 bbls. do. for export, at $1 53 ℘ gallon. Also 720 bbls. South Sea, at $1 40, and 250 do. humpback, at $1 50 ℘ gallon to the trade. *Whalebone*—The market is without transactions, and prices are nominal.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bls. sp.	Bls. wh.	Lbs. bone
From Jan. 1 to date	40,812	49,052	565,500
Same time last year	40,726	40,500	315,250

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, partly by speculative buyers, at a further material rise in prices, especially of new Mess, which has been most inquired for. Sales since our last, 8,300 bbls. in lots, at $43 50@$45 for New Mess; $41@$42 for Old Mess; $39@$41 for Prime Mess, and $37 50@$40 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 18c.@19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ℘ lb.; sales of 160 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is brisker and firmer to-day; sales since our last, 3,100 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 19¾c.@20½c., and July and August delivery at 21c., ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet at $26@$30 for Mess, $18@24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; sales 210 bbls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams $27@$29 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ℘ lb. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 17c.@24c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, but quoted firm, at $14@$15 for East India, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive.

SUGARS—Continue inactive, at former rates; sales since our last 335 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22c.@22½c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 20½c.@22c. and 176 boxes Havana at 21c.@22c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request, at 23½c.@30½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 181,000 lbs. at 19½c.@20½c. ℘ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS say: "Since our last issue the market has fluctuated considerably. During the forepart of the week the market was quite firm, and some sales are effected at 20½c.@21½c., the latter price was paid only for a few very choice lots. About the middle of the week, owing to the great decline in gold, prices were very weak and unsettled, and some sales took place at a large deduction from Tuesday's prices; 18½c. was paid for quite fair quality. On Saturday the market was very inactive, and we did not hear of any sales having been made, prices being entirely nominal. To-day the market has been more active, and prices have stiffened up so that firm brands would bring 19½c. The stock of all kinds of Soap stock is limited; manufacturers are buying at the current rates, and find stocks very scarce. At the close, prices are firm, with a good demand at 19½c. for prime. Price this day, 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 9¾c.; 1861, 8⅞c.; 1862, 8⅝c."

TEAS—Are in limited demand, at former prices.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $1 68@$1 73 ℘ gallon, the market closing buoyant.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.; 95,000 bush. Wheat at 4½d.@5½d., the latter an extreme rate; 600 tcs. Lard at 20s.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 15s.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ℘ hhd. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.; 40 tons Salted Hides at 25s. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Corn at 6d.; also, by steamer, 2,200 boxes Cheese at 60s.; 75 tons Oil at 40s., with 30 tcs. Lard, and 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s. For Bristol, 700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. For a British port, direct, an Italian brig, with 17,000 bushels Wheat at 4s. 6d. For Bremen, 600 cases Tobacco at 20s.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 19—Noon.

FLOUR firm, demand moderate. WHEAT firm, but quiet; sales No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 25, No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $2 30, and held at $2 50 for Amber Michigan, $2 70 for White Kentucky, $2 40 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring. CORN firmer and more active; sales No. 2 at $1 40, No. 1 at $1 42. OATS quiet, held at 90@91c. for No. 1 Chicago, with limited inquiry. Other grains nominal. WHISKY firmer; sales at $1 67@$1 68. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer, with few engagements. To New-York, Wheat 18c., Corn 16c., Oats 10@10½c. To Albany, Corn 14c., Wheat 16c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.

FLOUR firm, but sales unimportant; Superfine, $9 25; Extra, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT advanced 15c.; sales 4,000 bushels Red, at $2 55@$2 65; White, $2 75. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow, at $1 68. PETROLEUM dull; little Crude in market; Refined, in bond, at 85c.; do., free, 90c.@82c. WHISKY dull, nominally at $1 70@$1 75.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 19—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet; Howard-street Superfine, $11 25@$11 37½. WHEAT firm; New scarce and in demand; White, $3 10@$3 15; Red, $3 05. CORN firm for White; Yellow dull. WHISKY dull; Ohio, $1 74.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 18.

Market generally inactive. TOBACCO steady and lower grades advanced. COTTON, no sales; receipts, 143 bales. FLOUR dull. WHEAT declined on lower grades. CORN firm but unchanged. OATS a shade lower. Clear Country Bacon sides, packed, 18½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Reading Railroad, 65¾; Morris Canal, 97½; Long Island Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-20 ℘ cent discount.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton
Etna	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Olympus	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	July 7	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	July 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Marathon	July 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Liberty	July 21	New-York	Havana.
Havana	July 21	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	July 23	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Peruvian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana, by the *Roanoke*, will close on Wednesday, (to-day,) at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Liberty*, will close on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

DEAR VIRGINIA—HEARD FROM OUR friends in F. D yesterday; all well. I have not yet got leave to go there; hope soon to succeed. Letters from Mr. P. N—— and Mrs. Au——; well; prospects bright. E. H. C——.

Richmond and Petersburgh papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, L. Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR EXPORT—WALKER'S POCKET CLOTHES RACK is the best selling "Yankee Notion" to export to any part of the world. It is a full sized clothes rack, which can be folded up and carried in a coat pocket.
Manufactured solely by the patentee.
ALEX. J. WALKER, No. 3 Platt-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 10 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 8 cents; old brass, 24 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 30 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, cor. of Roosevelt-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OMNIBUSES. INQUIRE of JAS. S. McINTYRE, corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

DRY GOODS.

MUSQUITO LACE.
MUSQUITO NETS.
PALMER'S PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES, and all others.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer-sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON, No. 469 Broadway.

CARPET WARP, COLORED AND UNCOLORED.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE BOOK FOR THE SEASON.
A SUMMER CRUISE ON THE COAST OF NEW-ENGLAND, BY ROBERT CARTER. 16mo. Price $1 25.
CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers, No. 117 Washington st.
Sold in New-York by O. S. Felt, No. 29 Walker-st., and by all booksellers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART.

The proprietors take this opportunity of informing the public that they have erected spacious, commodious and well ventilated stables and carriage houses, situated in 5th-av. and corner of 44th st., for the purpose of establishing a mart where persons who have horses, carriages or harness to dispose of can do so by public auction. These premises have been constructed and fitted from the designs and under the superintendence of Charles Duggin, Esq., architect in this City, who has spared no trouble in perfecting them with all the European and modern improvements, comprising complete accommodation for seventy horses and fifty carriages, with appropriate harness and saddle rooms; in addition to which there is a covered ride or arcade, of considerable extent, for the purpose of exhibiting the horses previous to sale, thus giving the buyer and seller unusual facilities, the former having the opportunity of judging the merits of his purchase, and the latter that full justice will be done to the property intrusted for sale. The building has been constructed by Brown & Harper, No. 17 West 28th-st.; the masonry was done by Blackledge & Banta, and the decorations by W. F. Lauder, No. 74 West 40th st., all of New-York.

Horses, carriages or harness will be sold by public auction every Wednesday and Saturday, accounts will be paid or remitted to the country, when desired, on Tuesdays and Fridays only; no horses will be admitted for private sale on commission, and all jobbing or dealing on the part of any one connected with the establishment will be strictly prohibited. The proprietors earnestly assure the public that these rules will be rigidly carried out, and that all transactions will be bona fide.

The demand for horses in New-York is increasing, and the supply is limited, which encourages the proprietors to hope that their exertions will be appreciated by the American public, and that their establishment, which is not surpassed by any of a similar kind in London, Liverpool, Dublin or Edinburgh, will enjoy the same amount of patronage as they do in those important cities, and which have invariably proved, when conducted on the above-mentioned principles, a perfect success. Horses, carriages or harness will be received for Wednesday's sale on Monday, the 1st August, 1864, when the rules, regulations and terms can be seen at the office, 5th-av.
H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 15th-av. and 35th st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER, WITH THIS AMOUNT, wanted, to take an interest in a valuable slate quarry in successful operation at Slatington, Penn. Best quality of school slate, roofing and mantle slate now being furnished from this quarry, the supply of which is inexhaustible. The present opportunity for making money is one seldom met with. For particulars address WILLIAM G. HUGHES, Slatington, Lehigh County, Penn.

WOOLEN FACTORY IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near a railroad and of easy access to New-York and Boston, where labor, fuel and house-rent is one-half cheaper than elsewhere in the State. It has a good run of custom work, an abundant water-power, and will pay well. Present owner lives at a distance and is unacquainted with the business. Address C. A. HYDE, M. D., Auburn, N. Y.

$5,000—A PERSON WITH THE ABOVE amount may hear of a good chance in the flour, feed, hay, &c. Rent moderate. Inquire of E. B. SHOTWELL, No. 14 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT FOR WATROUS' Improvement in Railroad Rails, pronounced invaluable by all railroad men. Capitalists are invited to examine. SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD neighborhood up town; will be sold to a cash customer at a great sacrifice. Apply at No. 635 10th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

FOR SALE—FRUIT-STORE AND RESTAURANT; established; small capital required; reasons given for selling. Address 1,159 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS, of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINES, each 23-inch bore, 5 feet stroke, one high pressure, the other low pressure; also, six steam boilers, each 42-inches in diameter, 30 feet long, 2 14-inch flues, all in perfect order. For further particulars, inquire of HEWES & PHILLIPS, No. 15 Ogden-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES OF 8 to 10 horse-power, at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRANSIENT GENTLEMEN AND LADY boarders wanted at a first-class house up town, newly furnished and just opened. Address YOUNG LADIES, Box No. 167 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

FOR SALE.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32⅔ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32¾ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32¾ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 17¾ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly make, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

VALUABLE FLUSHING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable property situated on the east side of Main-st., between Washington-st. and Broadway, in the village of Flushing, will be disposed of upon accommodating terms. Lot No. 1 is 23 feet 6 inches front and rear by 159 feet deep. No. 2, two houses, with lot 46x159 feet. No. 3, dwelling occupied by the subscriber; lot 35x159 feet. A large portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply on the premises to JOHN BYRD, Executor, or of HENRY CLEMENT.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BELLEVUE, ON WEEHAWKEN Heights, N. J., two and one half miles from Hoboken Ferry by the cars, running within two blocks of the premises every fifteen minutes, a beautiful cottage, containing ten rooms, with barn, hennery, ice-house, carriage-house and one acre of ground; all new and in perfect order; property of C. L. Elliott. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES BENSON, real estate agent, No. 102 Washington-street, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HIGH stoop four-story brown-stone house and carriage house, containing every modern improvement, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, near 5th-av. A very desirable residence for those seeking a magnificent establishment. An interview may take place by addressing HARRISON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French roof, brown-stone front houses, 20x50 feet; lot 100 feet; the finish and design is complete; the street paved with Belgian pavement; they are but two blocks from Central Park main entrance, situate on 60th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE LOW—CHOICE PLACE OF TWENty acres, fine timber, balance well cultivated, fruit, &c.; fine river front, affording unsurpassed building sites on the Hudson, adjoining the residence of Geo. A. Jones, Esq.; one hour from city, Northern New-Jersey Railroad. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE, 75 miles from City by Hudson River Railroad; house first class and in perfect order; one acre of land, near churches, schools and depot; neighborhood unexceptionable. Will be sold very low. Apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—15 ROOMS, neat outbuildings, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance, 20 acres superior and highly cultivated land, beautifully located, 45 minutes from City, Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Others 1 to 400 acres, $2,500 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5148, N. Y. Post-office.

AT WHITE PLAINS—LARGE FIRST-CLASS residence, (Italian style), outbuildings corresponding, 35 or 75 acres excellent land; grounds finely laid out; large shade lawn, &c., choice fruit in abundance; for sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 108 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

SEVENTH-AVENUE LOTS.—SEVERAL PARcels of lots on the new extension of the avenue, which has been added to the Central Park. They are the only parcels now offered for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 31st-st., near Madison-av.; brown-stone front, all modern improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

TO LET.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 13 Strong-place.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, 25x100—West side, near Grand-st., one of the best locations on Broadway. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSES BEtween 14th and 42d sts., between Lexington and 8th avs.; or house in any good location.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICES in the basement, first or second floor, suitable for brokerage or insurance and convenient to Wall-st. Desirable office furniture will be purchased. Address C. M. D., Box No. 4,619 Post-office New-York.

WANTED—FROM 2 to 5 ACRES OF LAND, WITH house and stables upon it, within one hour's ride by rail from the City. Any one having such a place to dispose of at a low figure will address "COUNTRY," Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating terms and full particulars.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,100 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TIVOLI.
Coney Island Beach, terminus of steam railroad.
Now open for the reception of transient visitors. Choicest Wines and Liquors.
Larder always supplied with the best the market affords.
Bathing grounds are the best and safest on the island, without under tow. All the Greenwood cars from Fulton, Wall, South and Hamilton-avenue Ferries connect with this route every fifteen minutes.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
This house was opened the 1st of July for the accommodation of visitors and boarders. The house is in fine order and has been furnished throughout with Howe's spring beds. I design to keep the best house in town. JOHN A. PARKS, formerly proprietor of Marlboro Hotel and Parks House, Boston.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDing and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS' POINT, LONG Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hour's sail, per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night. B. B. NOSTRAND.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open for the reception of visitors until Nov. 1. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad boat will leave foot Murray-st. 6:30 and 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer will find ample accommodations at a house pleasantly situated along the river, about 5 miles beyond Long Branch, where there is good salt water bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For full particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson; the house is well shaded and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Mrs. HOWARD, near Annadale Railroad Depot, has superior rooms to let, with board; location near the sea-shore. Gentlemen doing business in the City will find this an unexceptionable location.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE ALGER INSTITUTE, Cornwall, Conn.; a very quiet and most delightful resort. Price, $6 per week. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., for two families; beautiful location. Address L. WILSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and sewer, or would take care of children and embroider; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 39th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NORTH OF Ireland young woman, a situation; she is a first-rate laundress; understands French fluting; and can mend and take care of ladies' and gentlemen's linen in best style; City or country; has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman, who is an excellent cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, a situation in City or country; would do house or chamberwork. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family as a good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 213 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, 18 years old, a situation to take care of children and assist with chamberwork or waiting; has lived in a minister's family the last six years. Call, till engaged, at No. 55 President-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children, or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO LIVED IN a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as children's nurse; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen—sisters—in a private family; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; City reference, if required. Call at No. 77 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH EXCELlent city reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; an excellent baker; wages $8; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework, in a private family; good reference. Can be seen at No. 257 West 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, in a private family; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 76 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen—one as nurse and seamstress; the other for chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing; good reference. Call at 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced laundress, with good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 West 25th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER HOUSES promptly supplied at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife; man as thorough good coachman, understands the care and management of horses; wife as chambermaid, seamstress or laundress; both understand their business in every respect. Good reference; country preferred. Address S. W. W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man that thoroughly understands his business in all branches; the best of City or country reference; no objection to the country. Apply to P. Trainor's saddlery store, No. 744 Broadway, for J. N.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A situation in a private family as waiter; is competent in his business, and has the best of City reference. Apply at his residence, No. 308 East 24th st., near 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; understands the culture of grapes, flowers, plants, &c., and the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; good reference from his last place. Address W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARDENER by a professional man; works himself; has a small family; would manage the farm and coord the hands if needed. Apply to Editor of *Scottish American*, No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man of ample experience in this country; satisfactory references given. Call on or address M. O. C., at Fleming & Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN coachman and gardener. A young man, with the best of references, wishes a situation as coachman and gardener. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the man as farmer; understands the care of horses, &c.; the woman as cook and waitress. Address O. M. T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN A SITUATION as farmer; good references given; none but a first-class place accepted. Call at, or address FARMER, Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR gardener and coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; is well recommended. Address T. K., Box No. 2,051 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOKSTORE. A wide-awake, enterprising man, thoroughly competent to take charge of the buying and selling in the retail department of a New-York bookstore, no one without considerable experience either in the wholesale or retail book business need apply. Address Box No. 4,111 New-York Post-office, stating age, references and salary expected.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN, who is honest and faithful, who writes a plain business hand and resides in Brooklyn. Address with reference, and salary expected, H. L. P., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE—ONE who writes a good hand preferred. Apply at No. 37 William-st., third floor, front offices, on Thursday morning, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE and retail store. Address, with reference, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.
The copartnership heretofore existing between H. D. CRANE and R. W. FORBES, under the firm name of H. D. CRANE & CO., is by mutual consent, from this date, dissolved.
H. D. CRANE.
R. W. FORBES.
H. D. CRANE will alone sign in liquidation.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation. The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found.
VYSE & SONS, Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York: that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.
OLIVER CARPENTER, E. P. CARPENTER, JOHN R. WALLER, General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.
FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.
BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WILSON LOYD, GRAHAM BLANDY and WM. H. LOYD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILSON LOYD,
GRAHAM BLANDY,
WM. H. LOYD.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year...12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year... 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

FIRST WARD.—Mr. W. H. BEECHING is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

To Readers of the Times.

From and after to-morrow, Thursday morning, July 21, until further notice, the price of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be FOUR CENTS for each single copy. This increase is rendered absolutely necessary by the enormous and constant advance in the price of white paper, and indeed of everything else that enters into the manufacture of a newspaper. It is intended only to meet a temporary difficulty, and we hope it will not be of long continuance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the army before Petersburgh presents nothing of striking interest. Siege preparations continue with unrelenting vigor. SHERIDAN is reported to have started on another of his terrible raids into the heart of Virginia. An engagement occurred on Saturday between a rebel battery and the gunboat *Malvern*, when the battery was driven away. On the same day twelve large torpedoes were found in James River, some distance below our present position. Great surprise was exhibited as to how they could have been put in that position.

The Government is said to have received the highly gratifying information that Gen. SHERMAN'S whole army has crossed the Chattahooche and advanced five miles south of the river, the rebels making no serious resistance. JOHNSTON is thus forced into the defences of Atlanta, and the city is already under the guns of SHERMAN, as it is but seven miles south of the river.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from the banks of the Chattahoochee, speaks thus of the fortifications of Atlanta: "Ascending a high hill which overlooked the river, I got a splendid view of the *doomed city* of Atlanta, with its net-work of defences. From the banks of the river all the way up the city there is a succession of earthworks. It would be impossible to conceive of a more strongly fortified place. Not far from the banks of the river, I noticed a fort, which is said to have some twenty siege guns. In regard to the railroad bridge, in my former letter, I stated that we held it. I was misinformed—we do not hold it, but the rebels have not destroyed it. The cars run up as far as our lines, and scream victory into the ears of the rebels on the other side of the river.

The Washington *National Republican* of Monday afternoon says that the Government has received an unofficial dispatch that Gen. A. J. SMITH won a glorious victory over Lieut.-Gen. G. D. LEE, at Tullalula, Miss., on the 14th inst.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th says: "It was rumored in department circles yesterday, that Secretary SEDDEN, of the War Department, was about to assume the portfolio of the Treasury, made vacant by the retirement of Mr. MEMMINGER, and that Ex-Gov. JOHN LETCHER was to assume the functions of Secretary of War."

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship *Europa* at Halifax, from Liverpool, we have advices from that port to the 9th inst. The debates in the British Parliament had resulted in a majority of 18 for the Government in the House of Commons, and in a majority of 9 against the Government in the House of Lords. The Danish news is unimportant. The *Kearsarge* arrived off Dover on the evening of the 6th inst. from Cherbourg. Nothing was seen of any rebel cruisers. The mystery about the steamer *Yeddo* still continued. Her arrival at Amsterdam, for which port she cleared from Bordeaux on June 22, had not been reported, and there are suspicions afloat that she will soon be heard from as a rebel privateer. Among the passengers by the *Europa* were Lieut. PRESBLE, of the *Kearsarge*, and Lieut. KELL, Executive Officer of the *Alabama*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday evening from Aspinwall, bringing advices from that port to the 10th inst. On the 17th, in lat. 34°, long. 74°, she was chased by a suspicious-looking schooner-rigged propeller, probably a rebel privateer, but showed her a light pair of heels and escaped. Her news is unimportant.

The Nashville *Times*, of the 17th, says: "Yesterday evening a lot of rebel prisoners, numbering some 400, arrived here. We saw a large number of young lads, apparently 15 or 16 years of age, among them. Many of them were stout, vigorous men, and all as filthy as a scavenger. They were the dirtiest fellows we ever saw. They were 'monumental' personifications of dirt. The prisoners represented regiments from nearly all the rebel States, and had been captured from Kenesaw to the Chattahoochee. There were one thousand in the lot, and the remaining six hundred were expected to arrive last night."

It is reported from Louisville, Ky., that Gen. FORREST, at the head of a large force, is moving upon Gen. SHERMAN'S rear. The Union stockade at Brownsboro, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was captured on Saturday by this force, the garrison escaping. FORREST then moved upon Huntsville, Ala., which is strongly fortified and garrisoned.

The Twenty-first Illinois regiment, which stopped at the Exchange Barracks, Nashville, en route home, has not only achieved greatness, but has had greatness "thrust upon it," from the fact that Gen. GRANT was its first Colonel, and so history will record the honorable association.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: "Every cavalryman who rides into Richmond bears evidence of plenty of feed and forage where he came from in the shape of a sheaf of oats or wheat tied up behind his crupper. The cavalry are a "foraging race." We should call that a queer place to carry forage.

Col. WOLFORD has returned to Kentucky on parole, with instructions to hold himself in readiness for trial by court-martial. Thirteen charges for disloyal language are preferred against him by order of the President.

The case of the rival Tax Commissioners was brought before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning. An attempt to settle the controversy by compromise having failed, Judge BRADY remanded Mr. WILLIAMSON to the custody of the Sheriff.

At Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Judge BRADY rendered his opinion in the Tax Commissioner matter, deciding that AMOR J. WILLIAMSON must either deliver up the books and papers of the Tax Commissioner's office, or be remanded to custody. The opinion will be found in the law column. The opinion of Commissioner OSBORN in the Navy Agency matter, holding Mr. HENDERSON for trial, will also be found in the law column.

The Live Stock market is supplied with 34,139 animals of all kinds, embracing 3,765 beeves, 162 cows and calves, 2,705 calves, 14,147 sheep and lambs, 13,360 swine. There is a falling off in the total receipts of this week, which is occasioned mainly by the shorter supply of beeves and swine. The receipts of beeves, as compared with last week, are more than 1,200 less; the supply, however, was then large. This week, with a comparatively light stock of bullocks on sale, sellers have been able to advance their prices about 1c. ℔ lb. A few select steers have been sold as high as 19c., net, medium to good at 15c.@17½c. Prime have been sold at 13c., and when weights have been overrated 18½c.@18½c. will doubtless be found the truer figures. Sheep have advanced about 1c. ℔ lb. On Tuesday the receipts at Sixth-street were light, but prices were about the same as Monday,—8c @9c. for good ones, live weight, common lots as low as 7c. Prime sheep would have brought higher figures. Lambs 9c.@12c. live weight, and as high as 13c. is reported. Hogs are selling lower, and the market shows less activity. Prime corn-fed eating at 10¾c.@11c, medium at 10¼c.@10¾c., light and fat at 10¼c., still-fed at 10c.@10¼c.

Stocks were generally quite dull yesterday. The principal demand was for Government securities, especially the Five-Twenties, which were bought freely early in the day at firmer prices. Gold fell from 269 to 259, closing at 262½. Sterling Exchange left off at about 283@284 in currency. Money was not much inquired for by solvent borrowers, whose wants were more readily met by lenders. Speculators in produce and merchandise found the market as stringent as ever.

General business was active in the line of domestic produce, prices of which were firmer. Freight merchandise was not sought after to any considerable extent, yet was stiffly held. The Freight market was more active. The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods reached the unprecedentedly heavy amount of $7,879,920.

The Military Situation—The New Draft a Decisive Solution.

The progress of the war has vastly simplified its operation. Instead of being waged in detail at a multitude of points along border lines and coast lines, with intervals of hundreds, and even thousands of miles, it now is made to bear almost exclusively upon two positions—Richmond and Atlanta—the one recognized to be the key to the northeastern, the other to the southwestern, portion of the "Confederacy."

If these places are captured and the armies which defend them are compelled to surrender, an end at once is made of the rebellion, for the rebels have no other forces numerous enough to make any stand, and no remaining able-bodied population from which to raise such forces. If the places are captured and the rebel armies escape, these armies, in order to save their communications, will be compelled to fall back into the southeastern portion of the "Confederacy," embracing North Carolina, South Carolina, and perhaps the eastern third of Georgia. Cooped up into this narrow compass, they will be beleaguered on all sides by the national armies. When it once comes to that, there can be but one result, and that not long delayed. The rebel armies may fortify themselves ever so impregnably, they may keep the national armies at bay ever so completely, they will yet find it impossible to supply themselves from the arable ground within that limited region, with their necessary subsistence. There are no two States east of the Mississippi—Florida excepted, yet almost an unbroken wilderness—whose cultivated soil bears so small a proportion to the area of the State as North Carolina and South Carolina. There are no two States, with that exception, so extensively covered by pine barrens and swamps. It is not a natural possibility for them to furnish, in addition to their own home necessities, a quarter of the subsistence that would be required by the two great rebel armies, if once forced back into their limits. Even were not a gun fired on our side in assault, the question of the surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON would be simply a question of months. The war will be virtually settled from the day the national armies close in upon them, on or near the line of the Savannah River on the one side, and on the line stretching west from the Albemarle Sound on the other.

The really decisive work, then, is the capturing of Richmond and of Atlanta. The accomplishment of this, in each case, is attended with peculiar difficulties, and also peculiar facilities. In the case of Richmond, there is an embarrassing necessity of so operating as to give the rebel Commander no opportunity to detach a sufficient force to obtain possession of Baltimore and Washington. But on the other hand is the advantage of a direct water communication to the base of aggressive operations. It is not possible for the rebels to interfere in any degree with the regular supplies of Gen. GRANT'S army. Again, an advanced position south of Petersburgh has already been secured, from which the rebels have no power to dislodge us—a position which will alike serve Gen. GRANT either as a *point d'appui* for a combination of active aggressive movements in full force, or as a secure socket for the cavalry arm in operating against the two railroads upon which alone LEE'S army has now to depend for the conveyance of its supplies. In the case of Atlanta, our army has the peculiar disadvantage of being obliged to protect its own extended line of supplies—a line of not less than one hundred and twenty miles to Chattanooga, its secondary base, and running through a country of thick forests, and of innumerable defiles, which give great facilities for secret and sudden attack. But, on the other hand, Gen. SHERMAN, after weeks of splendid strategy and fighting, has succeeded in bringing his army in position close upon Atlanta, and the conformation of the ground in its vicinity is such as to admit of no effective fortifying. If Gen. SHERMAN can keep his line of supply clear, he will, to all appearance, soon be able either to take Atlanta by direct assault or to turn it, as he has so many other stronger positions, and compel its evacuation.

If this be a correct view of the present military situation, it is evident that to guarantee success, more men are needed in both of our armies. Gen. GRANT needs them to prevent a repetition of such rebel movements into Maryland as that which has just occurred, which might have wrought, though it did not, prodigious harm. Gen. SHERMAN needs them to protect his line of communications, the interruption of which for any continued period would oblige him to retreat, and might even produce the destruction of his army. It is not necessary that veteran troops should be used to any great extent for either of these purposes. Properly officered, and with proper protective works at the right positions, the greater part of the force necessary to hold the valley of the Shenandoah in Northern Virginia and the line of the railroad in Northern Georgia, might as well consist of short-term recruits. Were they sufficiently numerous, no such thorough discipline would be necessary for their defensive work, as is requisite when one of the grand armies is pitted in the broad field against the other.

As a fixed military policy, short terms of service are not advantageous, but perhaps in the management of this war, thus far, a mistake has been committed in confining enlistments too much to the long period of three years. The great difficulty of obtaining recruits in sufficient numbers has come from this cause. Tens of thousands, we believe, in fact, hundreds of thousands, would promptly enough have volunteered for six months, or even nine or twelve months, who felt it too great a sacrifice to leave their business and their families for three years. Had they been called upon for the short period, they would have relieved the veterans of a vast deal of work and care, exterior to the main campaign lines, and have greatly promoted concentration. As a reserve, too, they could have done effective fighting. There is good reason to believe that Gettysburgh, the most momentous battle that has yet been fought, might have been lost to us, had it not been for the numbers of nine months' men who were among the combatants; and the Western hundred days' men now in Gen. SHERMAN'S advance, have been warmly complimented by the old general officers for the vigor and efficiency of their assaults. Under the terrible baptism of fire and blood, the American, however inexperienced, quickly becomes a good soldier. Three years' enlistments ought to be kept up with an activity sufficient to make good to the veteran regiments the heavy losses which they have sustained since the present campaign opened, and to fill the places of those whose terms are expiring. Beyond that, we believe that all effort should be confined to the raising of men for more limited periods. Probably it is not too much to say that it would be easier to procure four or five men for twelve months' service than one for three years' service. Inasmuch as one of the former is about as good as the latter for guard duty and many other sorts of service, secondary and yet none the less necessary, the enlisting for short terms, to meet the new call, will serve every practical purpose of the Government, and at the same time enable every State, we trust, to make up its quota by volunteering, instead of the compulsory draft.

WILL THE FLORIDA GO TO EUROPE?—It seems by the news from Europe that the *Florida* was expected to arrive in European waters during the early part of this month. The *Kearsarge* was on the lookout for her, and the *Niagara* put to sea very suddenly, in order to be on hand for her. We should not wonder if there had been some real foundation for this expectation. What if it had been planned by the *Florida* and *Alabama* to meet each other there, and together to attack the *Kearsarge*, or some other of our vessels? What if in pursuance of this plan the *Florida* left Bermuda, and ran round by our coast burning vessels as she was doing a short time since, and then kept on north and east across the Atlantic? If this was their plan, it has been frustrated. Whether because Capt. SEMMES did not count upon being ordered out of Cherbourg so soon, or because the *Florida* did not come round in time, their joint arrangement, if any such there was, has been spoiled by the sinking of the *Alabama*; and instead of there being two rebel vessels to attack one of ours, the Captain of the *Florida* will find, if he goes there, that he has two of our vessels to escape from instead of one. The London *Globe* speaking of this says, that no doubt the Captain of the *Florida* will see to it that he is not caught between two fires. No doubt he will if he can. Indeed, we have no doubt that he will avoid exposing himself to one fire, to say nothing of two. He will have learned of the fate of SEMMES and of the "great dissatisfaction" which was felt in England because he lost the *Alabama*, and he will be careful how he exposes himself to that dissatisfaction by exposing his vessel to the shot of a ship-of-war. We may be quite sure that he will have no thought of fighting, but rather of "living to rob another day." Our only hope is that he may rely too much upon the aid and assistance of our neutral friends, and may put his vessel into a spot where the *Kearsarge* or the *Niagara* may get a chance at her.

Cotton—The Supply and the Demand.

On this day four years ago we quoted cotton in our commercial columns at 10½@10¾ cents per pound. To-day our quotation is $1 64 per pound, which after reducing the currency to a gold standard makes the present price of raw cotton in New-York as near as may be seven times its price on the 20th of July, 1860.

For the ten years preceding that date, our average annual export of cotton to Great Britain was over seven hundred million pounds. For three years of the war, the gross American cotton export to Great Britain, even if we include the whole of the shipments from Bermuda and the Bahamas, and the greater part of that from Mexico, have been only a fraction more than half that of a single year before the war. In other words, the cotton supply which Great Britain draws directly or indirectly from the United States, is about one-sixth what it was previous to the commencement of the war. If, then, there had been no increased production in other cotton-growing countries, it would have been natural, striking an average of years, to expect a proportionate advance in the quotations of the Liverpool market.

India, however, has added about eighty per cent. to her cotton contributions since 1862; Egypt about thirty per cent., Brazil nearly ninety per cent., and Mexico, which contributed nothing whatever in 1862, is credited with 127,529 cwt. in the first five months of 1864, the greater part of which, however, came from the Trans-Mississippi rebel States; and China is similarly credited with 300,000 cwt. for the same period. These enlarged and improved fields of production have doubtless made their influence felt, at least to some *perceptible* extent, in the Liverpool market, otherwise the quotation of 2s. sterling would perhaps barely represent the natural appreciation of price which the diminished supply from this country might be expected to bring.

A reference to the statistics which we reproduce this morning from a London cotemporary, will show how considerable the growth of the trade in India, Brazil and China has been, especially in the year 1863-64. And yet, unless the receipts at Liverpool for the remaining months of the present year shall be found to be largely in excess of the monthly averages for the earlier portion of the season, the gross imports of the year will barely come up to the cotton exports of any ordinary year from this country to Great Britain alone before the commencement of the war. Still it must be admitted that, comparing the three war years, one with another, there is a considerable increase in the gross receipts of the last as compared with either of the two preceding years. Over one hundred weight more were received in the first five months of 1864, than during the same period of the previous year. But of this increase more than a full proportion came either direct from open ports of the United States, or through the blockade, via Bermuda, the Bahamas and Mexico.

Not the least interesting portion of the Liverpool returns which we publish to-day, is that which shows the movement of the raw cotton after it goes to Liverpool. In six months of the present year, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand hundred weight were shipped abroad from Liverpool; while within the same period, eight hundred and seventy-one hundred weight were delivered for home consumption, which is an an advance of about sixty per cent. on the deliveries for home use during the first six months of 1863.

The point, however, after all, of most direct interest to us here, is brought out and illustrated in that portion of the returns before us which shows that while the increase of raw cotton importation in 1864 only does something more than double the imports of 1862, the *cost* of the raw material is increased within the same period more than fourfold. In *four* months of 1862 the cotton imported at Liverpool was valued at four millions and a quarter sterling; while the imports for the same period of 1864 approached to eighteen millions and a half sterling. This shows that the loss of American cotton has caused an aggravation in the cost of the raw material, for which all the increased production in other countries supplies no compensation whatever. Nor has the maximum price been yet reached—if we judge from the Liverpool *reports* of the raw material alone. There is an increased demand on the Continent, which does more than keep pace with the increased supplies of the past year. The increase in that market alone is at the rate of one million pounds a year.

We can see enough of evidence in these figures to convince us that, even were this war to last for ten years more, the place of the United States as the great cotton, producing nation of the world cannot possibly be filled by other competitors. All the philanthropic speculation in the world cannot set aside the fact that Europe must wait for the return of the days of peace in America, before the cotton trade can revert to its normal condition, and permanent relief be afforded for the ruinous disorder into which it has been thrown.

A LIVELY STATE OF THINGS.—Guerrillas seem to be thick as hops in Kentucky, and they keep the newspapers, if not the State, very lively. In opening yesterday the Louisville *Democrat* of the 16th, our eye first fell upon an article headed "Guerrillas in Western Kentucky," followed by an account of "Guerrillas" in Henderson. The adjoining column led off with an account of a guerrilla "Skirmish near Brandenburg," which was followed by "Guerrilla Operations near Nashville." The next column had an article on "Guerrillas on Green River," and paragraphs about a "gang of guerrillas on the rampage," about "four guerrillas," about "guerrillas firing at the trains," and about danger to tobacco from "guerrillas." The remaining columns of the page are filled with advertisements, and the reader may peruse them without any danger of coming in contact with guerrillas. We turn to other pages and find "skirmish with guerrillas," "robberies by guerrillas," "surprise and capture of guerrillas," and so on till the subject becomes intolerable. We should think it was time for Kentucky to take rather stringent measures with these cut-throats and brigands.

Government Aid to Freedmen in Virginia.

We greatly wish that some person who has influence with Gen. BUTLER would suggest to him that the time has now come to suspend the issuing of free rations in his department to civilians, both black and white, except under certain very peculiar conditions. We are convinced that the white Secessionists misuse this charity of the Government, and that the black loyalists are injured by it.

It is always dangerous for the authorities to interfere with the natural laws of labor. Where the Government feeds a certain class, it will be sure either not to work as hard as it should, or not to go where work is in demand. In our ordinary almshouse charity at home, we try to lessen the encouragement of pauperism by making the assistance as disagreeable as possible, and limited only to the aged and helpless. We dress our beneficiaries in almshouse uniform, we confine them in a certain place, we extract from them all the labor we can get, we give them poor fare, and finally public opinion attaches such a stigma to the charity, that only those make use of it who cannot well avoid it.

The case of the black refugees is a very touching one, and might well perplex any Government. There they throng—in these border towns—old men, women and children, along with the able-bodied, utterly destitute and homeless, having abandoned all things for the sake of liberty and because of their loyalty to our flag. They claim the generosity of the nation. Yet our sentiment toward them must not render us blind to the evils of making them subjects of charity and alms. Were they a subservient white race, to publicly feed them for years at the public expense, without any marks of disgrace or dependence, would certainly damage their power of self-help. If they had never been lazy before, they would become educated to laziness. Their self-respect and habits of industry would be greatly undermined. We should inevitably endanger the future of a race by such a treatment.

At this time, moreover, such a policy is peculiarly unwise, because every possible expense ought to be saved to the Government, under our enormous war expenditures, and because there is such an immense demand for labor all over the country. With the day's wages of a common laborer on the Hudson at $2 50, and the wages of a common "chore woman" in New-York, $1 or $1 50 per day, we cannot afford to be publicly supporting able-bodied women or men in Virginia. It is well known that the highest wages will not secure at this time a black waitress or cook in New-York. They are entirely out of the market. Then, in regard to children—owing to the withdrawal of men's labor to the war, there is practically an unlimited demand through the country for children's services, and we have not the slightest doubt that every orphan or destitute child over five years, now supported by the Government in Virginia, could find a good home and education in the Free States.

As we understand the present condition of things in Norfolk and Portsmouth, there are some 5,000 persons, both white and black—possibly less—supported on public rations. Most of these are old men, and women and children. In addition to this, the Government have some hundreds of men on farms in the neighborhood. How far these farms pay their own expenses, and leave a balance in favor of the Treasury, we know not. It would be interesting to have some public statement in regard to them. Even if financially behindhand, they may, however, repay the country in teaching the negroes improved methods of cultivating, so that when our bayonets are removed, there will be left some blacks able to make a good living, and to teach others by their example. In any other view we doubt whether such Governmental experiments with labor are justifiable so near the great labor markets.

The first effects of the suspension of the public rations would undoubtedly be painful, but with it should at once be inaugurated by some society—say the *Freedman's Relief*—an agency for forwarding male and female servants and children to wherever there was a demand for them in the Free States, the transportation to be paid by the employer. This would carry off a certain number; then others would drift off to places where labor could be paid. The children would pick cotton for the neighboring planters; the old men would fish; the women would seek little jobs of washing or peddling, or would raise vegetables. The wages of the men would assist some, and they would help one another. They would gradually work off to Baltimore and Washington and the Maryland rural districts, and so the great equilibrium of labor settle itself, if there were no Government interference. The authorities would be obliged of course to support almshouses, but these they could make disagreeable and exacting of work like the Northern, so that pauperism would not be encouraged.

Most of the able-bodied men, we suppose, are used now by the Government in our armies; the others, with a few exceptions, will gradually find occupation and support. The experience of this war has abundantly shown that the negro will work, and work well—but he needs the usual inducements and spurs which move other men.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY AND THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—The party agony is over in England. By the *Europa* at Halifax we have the news that the vote of censure in the House of Commons was rejected by a ministerial majority of eighteen, while a similar motion, which was debated *pari passu* in the House of Lords, was carried against the PALMERSTON Ministry by a majority of eight. Ministers of course will keep their seats, having, as it appears, the confidence of the Commons. But the conflict between the Lords and the Lower House on the foreign policy of Lord PALMERSTON is not unlikely to extend to other subjects, which will make the ministerial path less smooth than it has been heretofore.

That Statue of Washington—Some Facts About It.

IOWA, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of the papers are just now parading a paragraph, with something of a flourish, about the capture at Lexington, Va., of "the first bronze statue of WASHINGTON ever cast," conveying the idea that the statue in question is an original work of art of the last century. I do not know whether the history of this "prize" has been printed; but if the following facts are of any interest, you can give them to the public. The captured statue is simply a copy in bronze by a Richmond artist, whose name I have forgotten, of the Houdon marble statue which has so long adorned the Capitol of Virginia, and which LAFAYETTE pronounced the only resemblance he saw in the United States to the WASHINGTON of the Revolution. The Lexington copy was the first, but by no means the best, of several that were taken, the most of which were disposed of in other States, and is probably about ten years old. The inscription, of course, is that on the original work, and is from the graceful pen, and is not unworthy of the genius and patriotism of JAMES MADISON. C. P. K.

A Patriotic Suggestion from a Lady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Sanitary Fair has had its measure of success, the "Onion Movement," is progressing. What is the next on the popular programme? Let me suggest something, which I think is original, and if "fayre ladyes" smile favorably, I shall have invented a new luxury. It is this: Let the ladies endeavor to raise a regiment of soldiers by the present method of procuring *substitutes* or otherwise. The very attempt will, I am confident, guarantee its success, and men thus won will gain the proudest height of military renown, for long ago the chivalry of Europe went forth to battle for honor and "ladye love," and valiant deeds attest their bravery and daring. Poets have sung their praises, while history has recorded their names with those who "were not born to die."

Let them unfurl the *recruiting* banner, and my word for it, there will be volunteers for this new crusade—volunteers who will shame the laggards who are waiting to be drafted, or critically examining their worthless frames in order to find some deformity which shall exempt them from service.

HUDSON CITY, N. J. E. H. O.

Military Affairs.

Recruiting in the City, although not as brisk as when the last quota was being filled, is rapidly becoming more lively—and, if the increase be according to the present ratio, there will be no draft on the 5th of September. It must be remembered, however, that great exertions are necessary to bring about so desirable a result. It may be said in praise of Supervisor BLUNT, that he is making every effort on behalf of the Volunteer Committee to fill our quota, which will not fall far short of 19,000. The County has already a credit of about 3,000 over enlistments under the last call.

Arrangements are being made to hold, at an early day, an immense mass meeting of the people in one of the public squares of the City, to aid in responding to the new call. Gen. HAYS will probably issue an order to-day detailing the manner in which recruiting is to be conducted, and announcing the quota of the wards and towns in his district. A number of new recruiting stations will be established in a few days.

About one hundred recruits are now being enlisted daily, and the prospect is that that number will be quadrupled within the next three weeks. The Seventy-seventh Regiment, mustered into the U. S. service yesterday, will depart for Washington to-day. Several other regiments, ordered away, are making active preparations to depart. The Ninety-third is nearly ready, and will probably leave as early as Saturday next. The Hancock Recruiting Committee will make application to Gov. SEYMOUR for permission to procure substitutes in Southern States according to the provisions of Congress and the regulations of the War Department. There are already a large number of subscribers who have each paid $400 for substitutes, but the committee have been unable to obtain the substitutes. Only about one hundred have thus far been enlisted by the committee. Gen. SANFORD is still in Albany. When he returns it is expected some definite arrangement will be made for the immediate departure of all the militia to be sent from the First Division under the one hundred days' call.

The following orders relative to the movements of the militia have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. N. G., July 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 12.—This regiment will depart for Washington at 2 o'clock P. M. Any member failing to report will be treated as a deserter and punished accordingly. By order

Col. THOS. LYNCH, Commanding.
JOHN B. BRADY, Sergeant Major.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT
N. Y. S. N. G., JEFFERSON MARKET July 19, 1864

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—Commandants of companies will assemble their respective commands, in accordance with company orders issued this day, and will report at the New Armory, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street, at 1 P. M. precisely, for muster into the United States service, to serve in the fortifications at Washington City for 100 days.

Commandants will report full commands at the hour specified, and will file their corrected company rosters at these headquarters by 12 o'clock precisely.

By order. W. R. W. CHAMBERS,
Colonel Commanding.
JAMES H. INGERSOLL, Adjutant.

Military Affairs in Brooklyn.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was the first to organize under the call of the Governor, in compliance with the requisition of the President of the United States for 12,000 volunteers for 100 days' service. They were ready on Sunday last with 600 men, but in consequence of a misunderstanding between the mustering officer and the Colonel of the regiment as to the number of men required, another inspection was ordered for Monday. An inspection was made on Fort Greene on Monday evening, when it was found that one company, after excluding boys, had less than the quota required, and the inspection was suspended. The men of the regiment are now running about loose. There are no orders, and it is doubtful whether it can ever be got ready to march. There were doubtless too many boys, who had been enlisted as substitutes for regular members, and altogether unfit for service; but there were a sufficient number of men to make up the amount requisite, in accordance with the State militia laws—namely, 780, as the minimum number. The military authorities appear to be discouraged with this turn of affairs, and it is doubtful whether any energetic efforts will be made to fill the quota. The Fifty-sixth Regiment is substantially used up, and the Twenty-eighth has made but very little progress so far. The filling of the quota from Kings County will therefore be very uncertain.

THE NEW DRAFT.—The quota of Kings County, under the call just issued by the President of the United States is about 6,665, out of about 44,000 enrolled as fit for military duty. The enrollment of the wards comprising the Third Congressional District is as follows:

1st Ward	888	11th Ward	2,700
2d Ward	1,021	13th Ward	3,079
3d Ward	1,485	15th Ward	1,639
5th Ward	395	19th Ward	968
7th Ward	2,443	20th Ward	2,800

Since the 23d of June some 375 men have been enlisted in anticipation of the draft, which number will be credited to the quota of the county, under the new call. With proper efforts on the part of the authorities and citizens, the number of men required can be nearly raised before the expiration of fifty days.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that a cornet band will play on the lake, at the Park, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., and playing until 10 o'clock, with an intermission of one hour from 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM CHILI.

A Commission to Purchase Corvettes for the Chilian Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Wednesday, June 1, 1864.

Upon the steamer of the 18th inst. a committee of Chilian naval officers will proceed to the United States by order of this Government. Their object is to purchase, either in England or the United States, vessels for the protection of the Chilian coast. It is to be hoped that they may be enabled to observe and examine fully all the modern improvements in naval construction, artillery and projectiles, which have rendered our navy so formidable, and that they may be enabled to procure the vessels needed for Chili in the United States.

The committee was at first ordered by this Government to proceed to England and purchase four corvettes of the *Alabama* model; but the representations made by our Minister, Mr. NELSON, to the Government itself, and to private individuals of influence, were successful in causing the revision of the order in Cabinet council, and the issuing of a new order to the committee to proceed to the United States first, and before purchasing or contracting, to make a very thorough study of our naval system of building and armament.

To the merchants of the United States this is a very important movement. Chili, in the past two years, has been awakening gradually to a sense of the fact that in the great Republic is her natural friend and ally, and that she should mistrust the truth of the friendly professions of European Powers. Nevertheless she is still bound down by the iron fetters of custom, and from mere habit sends to France and to England for merchandise, which we could supply better and cheaper. The charm once broken—the current of trade once diverted from its unnatural channel, into the one traced out for it by manifold considerations of policy and convenience, I feel confident that the commerce of the United States, not only with Chili, but with the whole of South America, would vastly increase.

Let, therefore, the venerable Admiral SIMPSON, Chief of the Chilian Navy and of this commission—one of the heroes of South American Independence—let him and his brother officers be received with courtesy, and let every opportunity be given to enable them to perceive the manifest superiority of American naval architecture and American artillery over that of Europe. Chili, once supplied with a navy built in the United States, and with such vessels as our mechanics can turn out, an effect would be produced upon the commercial current whose extent it is not easy now to calculate.

Admiral SIMPSON is an Englishman, and is very naturally prejudiced in favor of English ships and English cannon. But he is a gentleman of the very highest integrity, one who will allow no considerations of national prejudice to warp his judgment or color his decision, and if satisfied that Chili can be better served in the United States, he will decide accordingly. SIDNEY.

FROM SANTO DOMINGO.

Review of the War from March to May—The Spanish Cause on the Wane—The Spaniards Repulsed at Porto Plata—San Cristobal Occupied by the Spaniards and Again Evacuated—Attack on Monte Christi.

From the Turks Island Royal Standard, June 4.

By a recent arrival from Cape Hayti we have news from Santiago to the 10th of May. A correspondent at that place, in a lengthy letter, gives us a consecutive account of the news from the latter part of March, from which we have culled the following extracts:

The Spanish cause is fast on the wane, yet the poor Dominicians, in the want of resources, are by no means in an enviable position. The fighting has certainly all been in their favor; they hold possession of the vast interior, the Spaniards being reduced to three or four isolated points of the coast. Still they are capable of inflicting a deal of harm and mischief. If the Spanish finances are breaking down, the Dominicians are as bad; but their wants are much more limited and easier satisfied.

The last fight at Porta Plata was on Easter Sunday, when the new Spanish Commander made an essay of his prowess in an attempt to surprise and storm the Dominician lines, but he received so severe a lesson, and lost such a great number of men, that he has not fired a single gun since. He is a distinguished war ior from the Cochin China campaign; his name is PALANCA, and he is opposed on the Dominician side by Gen. POLANCO—a singular similarity in the names of the two opposing chiefs.

On the 10th of April, San Cristobal, having only a small garrison of 500 Dominicians, was suddenly attacked by an avalanche of 5,800 Spanish troops. The object of the expedition was to open the communication by land between the city of St. Domingo and Agua, it having long been a disgrace to Spanish military tactics that they should be in possession of these two important cities without any means of communication between them but by sea, though the distance is little over sixty miles.

The Spaniards were bravely resisted on the four lines of their approach by the Dominicians, under the able direction of Gen. DON BENIGNO DE ROJAS, the ground being disputed inch by inch, but they ultimately took possession of the town, entering it with 250 litters bearing the wounded. The place was immediately surrounded by sharpshooters, who allowed the Spaniards no rest day nor night, they could neither provide themselves with provisions nor water. All who approached the river were shot down; women were then forced to dip up water for the famishing soldiers; they also were sacrificed. A battery of artillery was planted to co er the watering-place, the soldiers attempting to supply themselves with water under the canopy of cannon balls, but they fared no better. After holding the town five days the Spaniards evacuated it, setting fire to every house on leaving. They suffered many casualties in the town itself, and being hotly pursued on their entire line of retreat, it is estimated they must have lost in this disastrous affair, at least one thousand men killed and wounded, besides an enormous number of sick, who always succumb after such excursions.

On the retreat a number of pacific females and children were surprised in the houses and made prisoners, their modest cottages being at once burned, and their little farms destroyed. A reward of from ten to twelve doubloons was paid by the commanding officer for each family kidnapped in this way by the Spanish troops.

In the city there are quite a number of private houses employed as prisons for the confinement of this class of persons. Strong boys, washerwomen and stout, active young men—the blacker they are the more they are preferred—are picked up wherever they can be caught, and lodged in these dens, whence they are drafted at night to steamers at anchor off the port. It is said these miserable creatures are sent to Spain for their civilization, but a strong presentiment prevails that they are landed and conveyed to the interior of Cuba; being there guarded, watched, and locked up at night in their sleeping quarters, how are they ever to communicate their wrongs to the outer world? One hundred such persons would be worth above £20,000—no despicable tit-bit to any Captain-General. It amounts to nothing less than a revival of the slave-trade under a new law.

At Monte Christi there has been long promised an invasion of Spanish troops, and by last advices it was to have been effected this day, May 10, but there are no appearances of its execution as yet.

Later dates than the foregoing inform us that the Spanish expedition against Monte Christi arrived at that place on May 13. Seventeen transports, convoyed by a number of men-of-war, landed on that day about eight thousand troops, one thousand mules and a large quantity of war material. This garrison is to be made a base of operations for marching on Santiago, and occupying other places in its vicinity. Already the Spaniards have lost heavily from the Dominician sharpshooters, who hang about the flanks and outposts of their army, shooting every soldier and capturing every mule that strays from under the guns of the main body. As the Spaniards have so far carried out their plan of operations, it remains to be seen whether they will be more successful in the interior on this side than on the south side of the island.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 18.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived last night.

A large fleet of vessels have arrived the last two days, including the ships *Winged Arrow*, from Boston; *Edward O'Brien*, from New-York; *Ferdinand Breman*, from Hong Kong; *Borodino*, from Philadelphia; *Woosung*, from Glasgow, and bark *Whistler*, from New-York. The *Edward O'Brien* and *Winged Arrow* had heavy weather on this side of Cape Horn, and lost some of their upper spars.

A petition has been circulated for the removal of Mr. PERKINS, the Postmaster of San Francisco.

The Indian troubles in the northern counties are about ended.

Ice, Vegetables, &c., for the Army of the Potomac.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 19.

The fast schooner *Charlotte*, SHAW, sailed today for City Point, Va., under a special clearance from the Treasury Department, with a full cargo of ice, vegetables and hospital stores, shipped by the United States Christian Commission for the Army of the Potomac.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light—$249,095 in Treasure—The Northern Light Chased, Probably by a Privateer.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived at this port this morning from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 10th inst. She reports, July 17, at 4 P. M., lat. 34°, long. 74°, made a fore-and-aft schooner-rigged propeller steering to the westward under steam and canvass. As soon as he espied our steamer he altered his course, so as to cut us off; he continued to change his course for that purpose till the alteration in his course amounted to 16 points, or from west to south, and then to east; had the English flag flying; was an English built vessel with a short bowsprit and long billet head: carried foresail, mainsail and jib; the masts were in one stick; no topmasts, and pilot-house forward, American style. We carried a heavy pressure of steam, ascertained by the lifting of the safety valve, when the vessel rolled. We saw at the same time a topsail schooner, with short foremast, and a herm. brig. The schooner tacked and stood after us, when the steamer made for us. Taking it altogether, the manœuvres of these vessels were suspicious, to say the least. We altered our course from time to time to keep the steamer at a respectful distance. When nearest to us, we were about four miles off. When the chase was given up, which continued for one hour and fifteen minutes, the propeller steered away South.

The following is the *Northern Light's*

SPECIE LIST.

From San Francisco.

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$79,400	A. Rich & Bro.......	$5,000
Scholle Bros.........	34,800	Order................	18,246
Jennings & Brewster	10,900		
J. B. Newton & Co..	23,149	Total................	$243,795
H. Cohen & Co......	72,300		

From Aspinwall.

Wells, Fargo & Co....	$1,100	Meissner & Co........	$400
Horace Ripley.........	2,700		
Parsons & Petit.......	500	Total..................	$5,300
S. L Isaacs...........	600		
Grand total...........			$249,095

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 10.

The *Illinois* sailed on the afternoon of the 8th inst. for New-York, and the *Northern Light* will get off from Aspinwall about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Uncle Sam* arrived at Panama this evening. She was detained by rough weather and a foul bottom.

The United States ship *Cyane* sailed hence for Acapulco on the 9th inst.

There is nothing new from Mexico. The French occupied the town of Acapulco, and the Mexicans remained outside the city, preventing any fresh supplies being sent to the French forces.

The United States sloop *St. Mary's* remains in Panama. The *Saginaw* was at Acapulco. Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Devastation* sails hence on the 12th inst. for Vancouver's Island, with the newly-appointed Admiral DENMAN.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* will probably get away from Panama for San Francisco on the 12th, with the passengers brought out by the *Illinois*.

There is nothing new here since my dispatch sent per *Illinois*.

THE BLOCKADE.

Important Captures—A Blockade-Runner Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

The Navy Department has received information of the following captures:

On the 8th inst., the United States steamer *Sonoma*, Lieut.-Commander MATTHEWS, captured the side-wheel steamer *Ida*, which left Sapelo, S. C., the night before, bound to Nassau. She had 54 bales of Upland cotton.

The rebel schooner *Pocahontas*, was captured by the United States steamers *Azalea* and *Sweet Brier*, while she was attempting to pass out of Charleston harbor bound to Nassau, with 53 bales of cotton and 299 boxes of tobacco.

A communication has been received from Admiral FARRAGUT, announcing the destruction of the blockade-runner which was run on shore, on the night of the 1st inst., by the United States steamer *Glasgow*. The fire of our vessels having failed to destroy her, Flag Lieut. WATSON volunteered to go in and set her on fire. For this purpose he was given three of the *Hartford's* and one of the *Brooklyn's* boats, which were towed into position by the *Metacomet* and *Kennebec*. The vessel was boarded, set on fire, and rendered utterly useless. The boats then retreated to their covering vessels and were towed off to the fleet. The whole affair was well managed, and very creditable to Lieut. WATSON and his assistants, Lieut. TYSON, Ensigns WHITING, HIDDEN and DANA, and Master's Mate HERRICK, of the *Hartford*, and Ensign PENDLETON, of the *Brooklyn*.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Movements of Dick Taylor—The New-Orleans Market.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, July 18.

New-Orleans dates of the 12th inst. are received.

No mail steamer would leave New-Orleans during the week following the 12th inst., but the mails for the North and the East would be forwarded via Cairo by each regular steamer.

The *True Delta* claims to have positive information from Alexandria that the rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR left that place three weeks since for Richmond, and the troops lately under him are now commanded by Gen. WALKER.

It is the belief at Alexandria that Gen. TAYLOR, who has lately been made a Lieutenant-General, hopes to be assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, in place of Gen. KIRBY SMITH, and this is very likely, TAYLOR being a brother-in-law of JEFF. DAVIS.

There was a moderate inquiry at New-Orleans for cotton. The supply was limited. Sales were made of 100 bales of low ordinary at $1 03, and strict ordinary at $1 25. The receipts from Vicksburgh amount to 400 bales.

SUGAR and MOLASSES were held very high, and no sales were being made.

All the leading articles of Western produce continued in decided request, and prices were advancing.

PROVISIONS, INDIA BAGGING and COFFEE were also in active demand, and prices were high.

FLOUR was also in active demand at higher rates; sales of 3,000 bbls. were made at $9 75@$10 for Superfine, and $10 25@$10 50 for low extra.

Aquatics at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, July 19.

The boat race to-day was characterized by considerable excitement among the sporting fraternity. The city was well filled by strangers to witness it, and bet on the result. The hills and roads along the river were crowded by thousands of spectators, and the river was dotted with boats. At the start HAMMILL took the lead, and kept it throughout the race. When he turned the stake-boat he was 100 yards ahead, and he came in at the close between 200 and 300 yards in advance of his competitors. The distance was five miles. HAMMILL's time was 39 min. 20 sec. Considerable money changed hands.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.

Gunpowder Bridge is fully repaired. All trains are running regularly, as heretofore, to and from New-York and Washington.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 19.

A fire took place last night, which destroyed the vinegar factory of A. W. FOX, No. 66 Main-street, whose loss is about $20,000. The fire also damaged BALL & BOWNELL'S lamp factory and the grocery-store of C. B. LYMAN, slightly.

The Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 19.

The mails per steamship *Asia*, for Liverpool via Halifax, will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about ten.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 19.

The repairs on this road will be fully completed by Thursday next (the 21st inst.,) when the through passenger and freight trains will resume their regular transit East and West, as heretofore. Freight will be received at once for the reopening of the road.

Guerrillas Coming to Grief.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, July 19.

Col. FORD telegraphs headquarters here, that he has killed in all, forty guerrillas, captured two hundred stand of arms, much ammunition and many horses. Our troops are still pursuing the guerrillas.

The Season and the Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SALISBURY, Conn., Monday, July 18, 1864.

In common with many portions of our country we are suffering from a severe drought, having had no rain of any amount since the 10th of June. As a consequence, crops of all kinds are parched, and must be a small yield.

Our small fruits are almost wholly a failure—strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, which we usually expect in abundance.

Potatoes feel the effects of the dryness more than corn. Tobacco, especially the late set, is poor. The hay crop not over one-half to two-thirds the usual amount. Hay $20 per ton. Butter 35 cents. Oats $1. Beef and all meats unusually high. W. J. P.

The Dependence of the South on the North.

The following confession was made by the Mobile *Herald and Tribune* in 1846:

"They (the North) build our (the South's) houses; they adorn them with furniture, and supply them with every comfort and convenience which we have ever desired. They educate our children, and cover our nakedness, from head to foot, with hats, coats, shoes and shirts. We eat their flour, cheese, butter, apples, codfish, potatoes, pickles, pork and onions; feed our cattle with their hay; drive their horses in their harnesses, to their carriages, with their whips; we walk with their sticks, ride on their saddles, write on their paper, wash with their soap, scrub with their brushes, sweep with their brooms, milk in their pails, cook in their pots, strike with their hammers, blow with their bellows, cut with their axes, sow with their seeds, reap with their hooks, pull with their leather, whitewash with their lime, paint with their paint, march with their tunes, read with their lights, drink their Congress water and rum, smoke their cigars, and last and best of all these blessings, we marry their pretty girls who make the best of wives."

Arrivals in the City.

Admiral Simpson, Valparaiso; Lieut. Simpson, Chili; Capt. Muir, England; Lieut. H. J. Kerr, H. B. M. ship *Phaeton*; D. M. Rollins, Brazil; and Capt. Curtis, Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, Ohio; Judge Law, Indiana; Wm. W. Harding, editor Philadelphia *Inquirer*; F. H. Badwin, Cincinnati; and D. K. Wardwell and wife, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Gens. Phillips and Hunt, U. S. Army; Robert McCrea, New-York; J. H. Tilson, Philadelphia, and Lieut. Green Smith, U. S. Vols., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Mason, Boston; W. B. Slack, Washington, D. C., are at the Brevoort House.

AUTHOR'S RIGHTS.—In England a lawsuit is in progress between Messrs. SAMPSON, LOW & CO., English publishers of the copyright edition of "Haunted Hearts," and ROUTLEDGE & CO., whom Messrs. SAMPSON, LOW & CO. denounce as pirates—they having issued an English edition reprinted from the American. Authors will look with interest to the decision, as settling the question if a copyright can be secured on both sides of the Atlantic.—*Boston Traveller.*

This is the Season of the Year when Children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mothers, as you value the lives and health of your children, do not fail to procure it.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Radical Cure for Hernia or Rupture! This dangerous complaint is now easily cured, whatever others may say to the contrary notwithstanding. The celebrated "WHITES' PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is something NEW and different both in PRINCIPLE and ACTION from ALL other Trusses made. It has NO PRESSURE on the BACK or CORD, is LIGHT, CLEAN, and easy, and is SURE to CURE, with the use of our HERNIA LOTION. FEMALE SUPPORTERS for weakness is superior to all others. BRACES for those who stoop. Pamphlets free for a stamp.
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Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

MARRIED.

BOYLE—WOOD.—At the Church of the Annunciation, on Tuesday, July 19, by Rev. Octavius Applegate, Rev. JOHN BOYLE and ELLA S., eldest daughter of Augustus B. Wood, all of this City.

SMITH—BUTLER.—At Port Jervis, on Tuesday, July 19, by Rev. Dr. Fairchild, ALBERT J. SMITH, of New-York, and Miss SOPHIA BUTLER, of Oak Grove, Wis. No cards.

STEVENSON—RITTER.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday, July 3, by Rev. Dr. Newman, Mr. HENRY L. STEVENSON and Miss ISABELLA GRAHAM RITTER, daughter of Dr. Thomas Ritter, of this City.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Tuesday, July 19, RUTHY BARKER, relict of the late John Barker, in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her brother-in-law, Robert Rogers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 West 41st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CLEMENT.—At Neenah, Wis., on Thursday, July 14, WILLIAM J. CLEMENT, of this City, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Thursday evening, July 21, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CLARK.—While in defence of his country in Washington, GEORGE CLARK, 84th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., aged 42 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 1st-av. Notice of time of funeral will be given in tomorrow's papers. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Belfast and Armagh papers please copy.

DOWNS.—On Monday, July 18, at Spring Valley, N. Y., of consumption, JAMES H. DOWNS, in the 29th year of his age.

HERSEY.—At Morrisania, on Monday morning, July 18, Mrs. SOPHIA A. HERSEY, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons-in-law, Samuel Milbank and Joseph S. Ives, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 13 East 24th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HAWKES.—On Tuesday, July 19, ELIZABETH, wife of John W. Hawkes, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 188 West 20th-st., on Thursday the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILLYER.—On Tuesday, July 19, GUSSIE, infant daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth A. Hillyer, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 485 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

KORSETT.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 16, FRED. FERDND. KORSETT, aged 49 years.

His remains were buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

MILLIKEN.—On Tuesday, July 19, MARTHA GREER, wife of Samuel Milliken, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 9th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MOFFET.—On Sunday evening, July 17, at Douglas Farms, Long Island, WILLIAM MOFFET, in the 74th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment, on Wednesday, July 20. The train leaves Hunter's Point from 34th-st. Ferry, East River, at 2:20 P. M. Relative and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

MORISON.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, July 19, ARCHIBALD MORISON, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Henry Hopkinson, No. 305 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOUNT.—At Irvington, on Sunday, July 17, of disease of the heart, Mr. ALFRED R. MOUNT, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 West 20th-st., this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

QUACKENBOS.—On Sunday, July 17, after a lingering illness, MANGLE MINTHORNE QUACKENBOS, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons-in-law, Geo. W. Southwick, Wm. B. Day, and Edward D. Dibble, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

TOUGLET.—In this City, on Monday, July 18, Mrs. MARY TOUGLET, aged 67 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

VAN DEURSEN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 19, Mr. ABRAHAM S. W. VAN DEURSEN, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 105 Division-st.

☞ California papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, July 19, SILAS, only child of Silas and the late Addie Wright, aged 7 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 83 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, at 2½ P. M. this day, (Wednesday,) the 20th inst. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 437.—July 19, 1864.
30, 51, 63, 29, 6, 57, 5, 59, 66, 14, 44, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 438.—July 19, 1864.
67, 52, 31, 5, 47, 34, 54, 16, 26, 59, 62, 29.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 341.—July 19, 1864.
52, 34, 3, 17, 56, 32, 16, 28, 67, 44, 27, 61.

CLASS 342.—July 19, 1864.
56, 14, 78, 36, 28, 12, 50, 45, 41, 17, 8, 3.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st..
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
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Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF COTTON BROKERS, held July 18, 1864, at No. 130 Pearl-st., present Messrs. Easton, Maltbie, Maine, Green, Ackerman, Adams, Taver, Munn, Laighton, Elliott. CHAS. EASTON, Esq., was appointed Chairman, H. H. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the rate of brokerage to be charged on and after July 18 inst., on all sales of cotton shall be one half dollar per bale or bag, either of American or foreign cotton, to the sellers, and one half dollar per bale or bag to the buyers; and in addition to the above, the seller to be charged, on and after the 15th inst., one-eighth of one per cent. on amount of sales, this being the Government Internal Revenue Tax imposed upon brokers by an act of Congress of June 28, 1864, on all sales made by them, said act having gone into effect on the 1st inst.

Resolved, To charge on and after the 18th inst., for examining cottons and rendering certificates of condition, &c., of same, one dollar per bale.

Resolved, That for cottons examined and shipped other than those sold by the brokers, there shall be charged, on and after the 18th inst., fifty cents per bale.

Signed, CHARLES EASTON, Chairman.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Jr., Secretary.

Easton & Company,	S. Munn, Son & Co.,
C. C. & H. M. Faber,	Laighton & Underwood,
W. D. Maltbie & Co.,	M. T. Maine & Co.,
Green Brothers,	Price & Munn,
J. T. Adams & Co.,	G. H. Weeden & Co.,
Daniel W. Talcott,	James F. Wenman,
by Geo. B. Ackerman,	Abm. Allen, Jr. Atty.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of this Club will be held at Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman.
ALLAN COOPER, BERMAN G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST REceived—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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THE UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX LAW,
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Now Ready
CHAMPE'S ADVENTURE. Price 15 cents.
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A story of the Revolution. Price 40 cents.
ANNIE AND HER MASTER.
A Love story from Blackwood. Price 25 cents.
MR. AND MRS. FRANK BERRY.
One of the best of THACKERAY's short stories. Price 15 cents.
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By WASHINGTON IRVING. Price 15 cents.
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THE SPY UNMASKED,
Neatly bound in Cloth. Price 75 cents.
Champe's Adventure, Annie and her Master, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Berry.
In one volume, same style. Price 75 cents.
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This day published,
TALKS ON WOMEN'S TOPICS.
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JENNIE JUNE.
The spicy, witty and versatile contributor to the New-York press.
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LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers,
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can be supplied with
30,000 COPIES OF APPLETON'S RAILROAD GUIDE
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THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Nos. 113 and 121 Nassau-st.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY
THE MISTAKES AND FAILURES
OF THE
TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.
48 pages. Crown 8vo. Price 25 cents.
Sent by mail postpaid for the price.
MASON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Mercer-st.

THE HUMAN VOICE; MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. CLIMATE, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners. Men for the time. Our National Resources; Shall we Repudiate? MARRIAGE—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost? Murderers detected by Dreams. Witches. Sensations when Dying—Is it painful? Coming to One's Self. Prayed to Death. Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Minot, C. H. Kilgore, Seaman Simons—a murderer—Dr. E. K. Kane, the explorer. An Esquimaux; Fisherwomen of Bologne; with Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology, in the August Double No. *Parenological Journal*—20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Sent first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemists.

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

CHAPTER II.

And he did many wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues.

And there came in unto him Judith, from the seaport of New-Bedford, who had been sick for many years, and after some days her pains were gone, she slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food.

And Asa, from those which are called Quakers in the great City of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying, "O! Drake, accept thou this money, which is called Greenback and hath the picture of Abraham thy friend on one end—for verily, I was weak, exhausted and despondent. I ate but little and suffered many pains, and thy Plantation Bitters gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth."

And upon such as were afflicted with Liver Complaint, with Sour Stomach, with General Debility, and Dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land, did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

But some unbelievers existed—and some croakers arose—those whose occupation was gone—and they said many malicious things, and trumpeted their dying sorrows through many papers.

Then Abraham came the closer unto Drake and said: "This reminds me of a story, which is to say, boys always stone the best trees. Be of good cheer. Once, in Sangamon County even I was bilious"—but the bursting of a shell from the direction of Petersburgh, caused Abraham to travel a little fast, and he only said, "Send me a bottle of Plantation Bitters for I have not time to wait;" so we have lost his story.

But Drake flourisheth like a green bay tree—the rocks bear witness to his skill, and the fences proclaim his works, so that those who run may read, and none need suffer who will use the Plantation Bitters.

And the multitude with one voice said: "Explain unto us the Delphic meaning of S. T. 1860. X." But because of the many people his voice could not be heard, and he promised to explain all in his next Epistle which will be Chapter III.

And the crowd departed, each with a bottle of Bitters in their hands.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

All our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these Medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32-page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female. It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage. Address
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

AVOID THE DRAFT.

By volunteering in Company C, Lindsey Blues, for 100 days. Apply to E. B. LOVELL, commanding Company C, City Guard Room, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., second floor.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

BEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $250,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board.
JOHN BROUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, President's Office, New-York, July 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 Wall-street, New-York, July 13, 1864.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1864, in pursuance of a notice previously given, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

HENRY GRINNELL, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
CALEB BARSTOW, JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDMUND PENFOLD, RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HANSON K. CORNING, HENRY DAVIS,
OGDEN HAGGERTY, THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
THOMAS MONAHAN, HEN. G. EILSHEMIUS,
ALBERT WARD, WM. E. SHEPARD,
CHARLES EASTON, LOTHROP L. STURGES,
LOUIS LORUT, WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN, GEORGE F. THOMAS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
THOMAS SCOTT, J. MILTON SMITH,
ABM. R. VAN NEST, WILLIAM POST,
HENRY K. BOGERT, SAML. B. CALDWELL,
DANIEL G. BACON, G. K. SHERIDAN,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM, S. H. CONDICT.
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, New-York, June 23, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. E. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK, THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place, New-York, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men,"

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL..........120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.
TRUSTEES.

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY.
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT.
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN.
$1,000,000,
COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,

Issued by authority of Chapters No. 3 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit.: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:

$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 26th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
New-York, July 12, 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 105. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank, being in process of liquidation, the Transfer book has been closed.

Depositors are respectfully informed that it is necessary that the remaining deposits should be withdrawn without delay.

By order of the Board.
J. S. BRAINE, Acting Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West. E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAINTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS,
SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS
FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $341,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent,) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.

By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent, for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 102 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GHELIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 18, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE NO 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office.

Transfer books will close July 20, and reopen Aug. 2.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 Broadway, N. Y., July 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent, (free of Government Tax,) payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS..........$1,023,668 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 14, 1864.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION— No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—New-York, July 13, 1864.—Interest for the six months ending 30th ult. on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M., and on Monday and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on $500 and under. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN, NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY, HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP, ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON, JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF, JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON, WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN, HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK, J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN, AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD, CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE, WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND, PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES, TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE, RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., R. M. VAIL.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the *Evening Post* of this day, July 19, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 13. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A LATE PRINCIPAL OF A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL, for boys, having a large patronage, desires to form a connection with a gentleman, having a similar school, which he wishes to enlarge. Address C., Post-office Box No. 3,505, New-York, with real name. Communications confidential.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION, of many years' experience in teaching, and who understands the management of youth, desires the principalship of an academy, or would undertake the classical department of an institution where a first-class teacher is required. Testimonials from gentlemen of very high standing in this City and elsewhere can be furnished. A correspondence solicited. Address ALPHA, Station D, New-York.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—PROFESSOR Mathematics; salary liberal; interview Wednesday or early Thursday; Male Principal for country public school; several classical teachers; also of military drill; lady for piano and singing; several for French and music. All who want positions should have application form of American School Institute. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment reëngagement Aug. 1, in school or family; teaches the English branches, French, German, Latin, drawing, music, vocal and instrumental. Best references. Address Miss F. L., Station B, New-York City.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—A LOCOMOtive engine, cylinders 11x16, not in running order, but could soon be completed. Can be seen corner 34th-st. and 10th-av. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits.......... 10
United States to Veterans.......... 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

DRAFT INSURANCE—OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to draft an opportunity to secure a substitute in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars. ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

C. L. MORSE & CO. ARE PREPARED to furnish alien substitutes to gentlemen residing in any district in the city at short notice and at reasonable prices. No money required from parties who are responsible until the exemption certificate for three years is procured. Apply to C. L. MORSE & Co., Nos. 185 6th-av., and 1,301 Broadway, near 35th-st.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims, also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

LECTURES.

F. W. SUMNER, ESQ., OF TEXAS,

Will give his experience of "SOUTHERN BARBARITIES," WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, at 8 o'clock, Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st. Admission free. Seats reserved for ladies.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF PORK, (CONDEMNED AS BEING SOUR.)

Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1864, at 12 M., at Messrs. R. P. Getty & Son's Provision Ware house, corner of Washington and Morton sts., New-York,

306 BARRELS PORK.

Sale positive.
Terms cash.
Sale by order of Col. H. F. CLARKE,
A. C. G. S. United States Army.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Eighteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1864, at 1 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c.

HARRY C. COOKE will sell on THURSDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, Shifting Top Buggies, Rockaways, Fine Road Wagons, Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Six Seat Park Wagons, Germantowns, Six Seat Coach, Harness, &c., &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CABINET MANUFACTURER'S STOCK, &c.—M. DOUGHTY will sell on THURSDAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 228 Hudson-st., the remaining stock of the late T. Boyle, deceased, comprising rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, viz.: Tête-à-têtes, chairs, sofas, tables, rockers, arm chairs, dressing and plain bureaus, extension tables, bedsteads, in oil and polished; mahogany cribs and mattresses. Also, a large lot of unfinished frames, iron safe, desk, store stove, spring cart, horse and harness, &c., &c. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. The whole to be peremptorily sold. By order of Dr. B. DUGGAN, Executor.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a dark bay Black Hawk mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle; very stylish, a free driver, and has trotted in 3½; light-top buggy, City built, in good order; also set of single silver-plated harness, in first-rate condition, having been but little used. The above is the property of a gentleman leaving the City, and sold only on that account.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 129½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BEtween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr Cobbett's diplomas, in his office, as member of the New York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY Be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 18TH INSTANT, BETWEEN 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., in passing from No. 11 South-st. to Union-square, through South-st., Broad-st., Front-st., to an 8th-st. stage in Whitehall-st., thence by stage to 8th and Macdougal sts., and thence to Union-square through 8th-st., 5th-av. and 16th-st. A BLACK LEATHER WALLET, rather old, containing about $325 in western and eastern bills, greenbacks and government 5 per cent. interest one-year notes, mostly of the latter. Also, two 7-30 Certificates $100 each, due August 19; J. PEACOCK'S check, dated 19th instant, for $378 60, and sundry other papers of no value except to the owner. A liberal reward will be given by returning it to the owner at No. 11 South-st.; and for the papers, if returned, the finder shall receive the thanks of the owner and no questions asked.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cammann & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—A RED COW, WITH A WHITE SPOT ON her head and one brass nail in her horn. Any one bringing her to C. WARD, Saltersville, N. J., will be well rewarded.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegnany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz.: Alleghany, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ——— hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the order of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.

Witness. [Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND TWO SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 99 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

Also, for building and equipping two second-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 4 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 160.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract, and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the board at such place as may be agreed upon: the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "*Proposals for building Light-vessels*," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
8,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at each of the following arsenals:
Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1¼-inch nozzle averaging from 210 to 2.5 feet, and two streams from a ⅞-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge-box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed tannage oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for, except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner, the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

Proposals will also be made for these accoutrements with inside flaps to cartridge box and cap pouch.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

250,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined.

Samples of sugar in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flanne Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 16x10.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for.") and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l. U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¾x8¼ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10½ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5¾ inches.

Wafers,	Pen-holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank-books, per quire.

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

H. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS

"They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability; they are perfect and superior to any others made in this country, &c., &c."—Testimonial of the most celebrated artists. Warranted for six years. Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON.

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices, before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—J. PIRSSON respectfully informs his old customers and friends that he has opened a PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 25 Howard-st., where, in addition to his new pianos he will repair, exchange, buy and sell second-hand pianos.

A CHORISTER WANTED AT PORT CHESTER.—Any one wishing to spend the Sabbath out of town may find a situation by applying at No. 315 Broadway, or addressing Box No. 2,112 Post-office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let or sold on installments.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON originated the use of the gas, and has administered it to 2,000 patients, the past year, without a single accident or failure. Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.
SECOND WEEK of the GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.
RECEIVED WITH UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE,
PROCLAIMING IT THE
MOST SUCCESSFUL RAVEL PANTOMIME EVER PRODUCED.
IT WILL BE PRESENTED
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

The celebrated comic Pantomimist—TONY DENIER, CLOWN, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. GEO. DAVENPORT and Mlle. LOUISE will appear, together with the attractive

CORPS DE BALLET,

under the direction of Mons. GROSSE, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.

The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her

BEAUTIFUL DANCES.

MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

EVERY MORNING at 11, and at 1½, 4½ and 9½ P. M., will be exhibited a

MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
L'ORCHESTRION,

imported from the Black Forest, Germany,
AT AN EXPENSE OF $12,000,
which plays the most DIFFICULT AND ELABORATE
POPULAR OVERTURES
and other COMPOSITIONS OF THE GREAT MASTERS with the
MOST MARVELOUS PRECISION,
and with all the
GRANDEUR, COMPASS AND CHARMING EFFECT OF A
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS,
also possessing the capability of adaptation as a
CHURCH ORGAN.

NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation, driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room and Museum 30,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE.
To be seen at all hours.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES,

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.

Fourteenth night of the engagement of the eminent artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES.
First appearance this Summer of
MR. FLOYD.

(Never acted here,) the very popular play, by Lovel, author of "The Wife's Secret," "Love's Trial," &c., entitled

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Matthew Ellmore	Mr. Charles Fisher
Paul Lafont	Mr. Daly
Eugene de Lorme	Mr. A. H. Davenport
St. Lo	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Jean Ruse	Mr. Geo. Holland
Friar Dominic	Mr. Norton
Murloc	Mr. Pope
Duc Virray	Mr. Williamson
Margaret Elmore	Miss AVONIA JONES
Herminie	Miss Ione Burke
Manon	Mrs. John Sefton
Jenny	Mrs. Maurice

THURSDAY—ROMEO AND JULIET, received with great applause on Monday by a crowded audience.
FRIDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THIRD WEEK
of the successful engagement.
ENGLISH OPERA.
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
SUPERIOR COMPANY AND CHORUS.
Conductor ..... Mr. Anthony Reiff
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline	Mme. Comte Borchard
Thaddeus	Mr. Wm. Castle
Count Arnheim	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Florenstein	Mr. Walter Birch
Devilshoof	Mr. Warren White
Gypsy Queen	Miss Louisa Myers
Buda	Mrs. M. E. Burroughs

Gypsies, Peasants, Retainers, &c., &c.
During first act of the opera,
Pas Seul ..... by ..... Miss Anna Kruger
MONDAY EVENING, July 25,
Balfe's opera of the
ROSE OF CASTILE,
will be produced for the first time in America.
Manager of Opera ..... Mr. B. A. Baker

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAvorite barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves, to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.
Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA,
in the celebrated Romance in five Tableaux, entitled the
SEA OF ICE.

The marked approval bestowed by full and critical audiences upon this most successful play warrants the announcement of its representation
THIS AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The principal roles sustained by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, C. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, etc., etc., Misses Mary Wells, Skerret, etc., etc.

THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS, etc.,
of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTION.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome sts.
Manager ..... Geo. Wood
GENUINE SUCCESS.
The Young, Beautiful and Accomplished Actress,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
received with unbounded enthusiasm every evening.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1864, last nights of the Military Drama, in three acts, of the
FRENCH SPY, OR THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
MISS WESTERN in THREE CHARACTERS.
To be followed by the protean farce of a
DEVILISH GOOD JOKE,
in which MISS WESTERN sustains SIX CHARACTERS, SONG and DANCE, supported by an efficient company.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN IN REHEARSAL,
MISS WESTERN as DON CÆSAR.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.
Friday, July 22—Benefit of Miss HELEN WESTERN

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	July 23
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, being satisfied that the fire which recently destroyed the steamer *John Potter* was caused by design, hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who so caused the fire, said amount to be paid on conviction.

GEO. R. RAYMOND, Agent.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The Great Debate in Parliament.

The House of Commons in Favor of the Ministry.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AGAINST IT.

The Result Deemed an Indorsement.

RUMORS ABOUT THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool July 9, via Queenstown July 10, arrived here at 8:30 this evening.

Her advices are two days' later than those by the *Damascus* at Father Point.

The debates in the British Parliament had resulted in a majority of 18 for the Government in the House of Commons, and in a majority of 9 against the Government in the House of Lords.

The Dano-German news is unimportant.

The *Scotia* reached Liverpool at 3 A. M. on the 9th.

The *City of Washington* reached Liverpool early on the 8th.

The *Europa* left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 9th. She has 44 passengers for Halifax, and 73 for Boston.

The *Europa* sails at 2 o'clock to-night for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday afternoon.

Among the passengers by the *Europa* are Lieut. KELL and others of the pirate *Alabama's* crew, and also several of the crew of the *Rappahannock*, for Halifax; also Lieut. PREBLE, of the *Kearsage*, and Capt. GERRISH (and family) of one of the ships burnt by the *Alabama*, who were sixty days on board the *Alabama*.

July 11—The *Europa* passed the *City of Cork* lat. 51°, lon. 12°.

July 12—Passed the *Africa* lat. 51°, lon. 26°.

THE REBEL CRUIZERS.

The *Kearsarge* arrived off Dover on the evening of the 6th, from Cherbourg. Nothing was seen of the *Florida* or any other rebel cruiser.

There is considerable mystery about the steamer *Yeddo*, which left Bordeaux on the 22d of June, nominally for Amsterdam. Her arrival at the latter port is not reported, and nothing certain is known of her whereabouts. The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that she will soon reappear fully armed and manned with the Confederate flag flying. It is stated that SEMMES is too ill to take command of her.

The *Niagara* left Antwerp on the 2d to cruise in the Channel.

The steamer *Rappahannock* was under strict surveillance at Calais, and not permitted to leave.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: The French Government is subject to hot and cold fits, and at a time when it was amicably disposed to the Confederate States, leave was very readily given for the building at Nantes and Bordeaux, nominally for commercial purposes, but really for war, two steam corvettes and two rams. "Leave" is to weak a word; encouragement and instigation would be more correct. When the vessels were nearly completed a cold fit came on, and orders were sent that the vessels should not be delivered to the Confederates. But although the ground alleged for detaining the ships was that they were constructed for belligerents, the corvettes and ram have just been sold to the Prussian Government, and Prussia is a belligerent. This does not look like neutrality, and it looks still less like a friendly weakness on the part of the French Government toward Denmark. The writer adds that the *Yeddo* is one of the vessels bought by Prussia, her reported connection with the Confederates being a ruse.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, the debate on DISRAELI's motion to censure was resumed, and fierce party spirit was manifested.

Mr. LAYARD severely denounced DISRAELI's arguments, and charged him with having garbled Parliamentary papers.

Mr. HARDY indignantly replied, and said that Mr. LAYARD's statements were calumnious.

This word was objected to, but the Speaker decided that it was permissible, while PALMERSTON contended it was not.

A very turbulent scene ensued, the Opposition defending the remark and the Ministerialists objecting. Finally, after an apology from Mr. LAYARD, the debate proceeded, and at the close Mr. HENNESSY, amidst great cheering, recalled a case in which PALMERSTON himself used the term "calumnious" toward Mr. LAYARD some years ago, and the Speaker, on that occasion, ruled the expression in order.

The debate was resumed on the 8th amidst great excitement, the principal speakers being Messrs. OSBORNE, WALPOLE, PALMERSTON and DISRAELI.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, at the solicitation of PALMERSTON, withdrew his amendment, and Mr. KINGLAKE moved his as already given.

The result was for DISRAELI's motion, 295; against it, 313; majority for the Government, 18.

Overwhelming cheers on the ministerial side greeted this announcement.

On the same evening, in the House, Lord MALMESBURY moved a resolution similar to DISRAELI's, and made a speech denunciatory of the foreign policy of the Government. He regretted that Earl DERBY was unable to be present owing to illness.

Speeches were also made against the Government by the Marquis CLANRICARDE, Lord CHELMSFORD, Earl GRAY and others, and in defence of the Government by Earl RUSSELL, Lords CLARENDON and WOODEHOUSE, the Duke of Argyle and others.

The result of the division was 177 for MALMESBURY's motion, and 168 against it—a majority of nine against the Government.

The Government Chapel of Savoy, in London, a place of considerable historical interest, had been destroyed by fire. The archives were saved.

THE DANISH WAR.

Nothing had transpired as to the alleged peace negotiations.

Gen. STEINMAN had succeeded Gen. GERLACH in command of the Danish forces.

An engagement had taken place off Rugen Island between five Prussian gunboats and a Danish frigate and steamer. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour; but the gunboats were unable to continue, owing to four of thirteen guns becoming disabled.

The Berlin journals call it a slight encounter, and say the Danes withdrew in a damaged condition.

It was reported that the Austrians had taken possession of the Island of Solder.

The Danish Rigsraad had voted an address to the King, thanking him for his determination to cede territory rather than sacrifice the independence of the country.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has gone to Vichy.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France shows a decrease of one million francs in cash.

The *Moniteur* announces the satisfactory adjustment of the questions between France and Morocco.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes, 66.10.

ITALY.

Several prominent persons have been arrested at Venice, on suspicion of being connected with the Venetian Committee.

SPAIN.

Five war vessels were to leave Spain for the Pacific during July.

The Austrian and Prussian Governments publish reiterated positive denials of the authenticity of dispatches published by the *Morning Post*, relative to the Holy Alliance.

It is reported that both NAPOLEON and PALMERSTON believe in the authenticity of the dispatches, and that Austria and Prussia avail themselves of some verbal inaccuracies as excuses for denying their authenticity.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Pending the result of the Parliamentary debates, funds on the 8th were dull and fractionally lower. The demand for discount was moderate.

COMMERCIAL—PER EUROPA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 9.

TRADE REPORT.

In the Manchester market prices are still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat easier, and 1d.@2d. lower for Spring; Red Western 8s.@8s. 9d.; Red Southern 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d.; White Western 8s. 9d.@9s.; White Southern 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d. Corn quiet, at 30s. 6d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef firm. Pork active and 2s.@4s. higher. Bacon firm and 1s. higher. Lard tends upward, and is 6d. better. Tallow dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes easier, with sales at 30s.6d for Pots and 33s.6d for Pearls. Sugar heavy and 1s.@1s.6d. lower, closing firmer and the decline partially recovered. Coffee dull. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed quiet and steady. Linseed Oil easier; sales at 40s. Cod Oil—no sales. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine quiet and nominal.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: PETROLEUM quiet and steady; refined, 2s. 1d.@2s. 2d.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9.

BARING'S circular reports: BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON dull and unchanged. SUGAR tends upward, and prices a trifle higher. COFFEE quiet and steady. TEA tends upward. RICE inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull. RESIN inactive. PETROLEUM active, at 2s. 2½d.@2s. 3d. for refined. LINSEED OIL still declining; sales at 37s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES firmer. TALLOW still declining; sales at 40s. 6d.

American Securities nominal, without sales.

Consols closed Friday 90¼@90⅜.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 9—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 20,000 bales. Yesterday's sales were also 20,000 bales; the market, is excited, and prices are ¾ of a penny higher; inclosed in the sales to-day were 10,000 to speculators and exporters

BREADSTUFFS steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS firm.

SUGAR still advancing.

PRODUCE quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9.

Consols for money, 90¼@90⅜.

Illinois Central Shares, 44@43 discount; Erie Shares, 45.

HAVRE, Friday, July 8.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 16,000 bales; market firm, and tending upward, with an improvement in the fine qualities; New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 380 francs; do. bas. 375 francs. Stock, 52,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS tending downward; weather favorable for the crops.

VERY LATEST BY THE EUROPA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 9—P. M.

The steamer *Yeddo* built at Bordeaux, it was supposed for the Confederates, has been sold to Prussia, and is now fitting for service at Bremerhaven.

The *Great Eastern* left here to-day for London, to take in the Atlantic cable.

The London journals are filled with the proceedings of Parliament on the great party contest, to the exclusion of almost everything else. The *Times* publishes nearly forty-two columns of last night's proceedings. The result is generally regarded as a satisfactory indorsement of the ministerial policy, but no triumph.

The Confederate loan, under the *Scotia's* news, advanced to 69@70.

PARIS, Saturday, July 9—P. M.

Bourse closed firmer. Rentes, 66f. 15c.

LONDON, Sunday, July 10.

The Danish Ministry had resigned.

The Prussian Government, in view of the blockade, had taken steps to reduce transport charges on railroads.

The Cotton Question.

STATE OF THE MARKET IN ENGLAND.

From the Shipping Gazette, July 5.

The recommencement of an active demand for cotton for shipment to America, arising, chiefly, from the extraordinary rise in the value of the article at New-York—Middling Fair New-Orleans having found buyers at that port at six shillings and eight pence per pound in paper money—and the gradual decrease in the stocks in this country, added to the large absorption going on, have produced some excitement in the market, and a further advance in the quotations of from ½d. to 1d. per pound. More than the usual anxiety has, therefore, been manifested in reference to the probable future range in prices. Although fair Orleans qualities are now worth 2s. 6½d. ℔ lb. at Liverpool, there are still large buyers for forward arrival, and most of the speculators appear to be of opinion that a further rise will take place. Any additional advance, however, would affect the money market. We should be apprehensive of a sudden drain of bullion from the Bank of England, both for India and China, and, as a consequence, the holders of capital would not be disposed to grant accommodation unless on high terms. The importance of the cotton question, then, induces us to minutely examine the actual position of the trade. From official returns we find that the annexed quantities of cotton were imported into the United Kingdom during the first five months of the present and two previous years:

From	1862.	1863.	1864.
United States, cwts	30,396	3,476	50,791
Bahamas & Bermuda, cwts	12,188	35,045	127,271
Mexico, cwts	—	24,194	127,529
Brazil, cwts	75,133	88,454	133,960
Turkey, cwts	18,799	35,498	92,597
Egypt, cwts	308,722	381,171	590,676
British India, cwts	734,034	962,524	1,247,875
China, cwts	15	68,613	300,164
Other countries, cwts	88,591	77,516	85,801
Total	1,267,881	1,676,491	2,756,664

Here we find an increase in the importations this year, compared with 1863, of 1,080,173 cwts. Compared with 1862, the increase amounts to 1,488,783 cwts. If we take the figures for May only, we find a much greater excess, comparatively, than is shown in the above return. The quantities received in that month were: 1864, 997,244; 1863, 472,865, and 1862, 337,943 cwts. That is to say, the further we progress in the year, the greater is the influx of cotton. It follows, therefore, that the predictions we have offered, from time to time, in reference to supply, are being fulfilled to the very letter. Although the importations have largely increased this year, much has yet to be done to keep pace with the demand, both for home use and export. A Liverpool return furnishes the following:

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM LIVERPOOL AND OUT PORTS TO 1ST JULY.

	American.	E. India, &c.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1864	23,000	195,000	40,000	258,000
1863	26,000	172,000	29,000	227,000
Increase of export this year				31,000

This statement does not indicate any disturbing influence in our money market, but it proves beyond a doubt that the consumption on the continent is increasing, notwithstanding the high rates demanded by the holders here and abroad. In this country, the production of cotton goods is considerably in excess of the two previous years. This must be apparent on perusing the annexed returns.

DELIVERIES FOR CONSUMPTION FROM LIVERPOOL TO 1ST JULY.

	American.	E. India, &c.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1864	114,000	501,000	256,000	871,000
1863	34,000	394,000	146,000	574,000
Increase of delivery this year				297,000

AVERAGE WEEKLY DELIVERY FOR CONSUMPTION FROM LIVERPOOL TO 1ST JULY.

	American.	E. India, &c.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1864	4,400	19,300	9,900	33,600
1863	1,300	15,200	5,700	22,200
Increase of weekly delivery this year				11,400

ESTIMATED REAL CONSUMPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN AT THIS DATE.

	American.	E. I., China, &c.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1864	5,000	23,000	10,000	38,000
1863	1,500	18,000	6,500	26,000

Since the commencement of the present year, the weekly deliveries from Liverpool only for home use have been 33,600 bales, or 11,400 bales more than in the same time in 1863. We find, however, that the annual weekly consumption in the whole country is now at the rate of 38,000 bales. To meet this demand we shall require an import during the remainder of the year of 988,000 bales. What, we may ask, are our prospects so far as arrivals are concerned? Into Liverpool alone, 1,151,000 bales have been imported since the commencement of the year. Our accounts from the great producing countries show a much larger growth and heavier shipments than in 1863, and the prospect is, therefore, more in favor of an increased rather than a diminished importation. But even a much larger arrival of cotton will hardly fail to reduce prices beneath their present level. At Bombay, 7lb. shirtings have advanced to 21s. per piece, and in all parts of India other kinds continue to improve in value. For some time past the quotations in this country have improved, and, judging from the unusually small stocks of goods held by the retail houses, our impression is that the rates have not seen their highest range. A further advance in them would, of course, be followed by a higher range in the value of cotton, and a further reduction in the supply on hand. In some measure, a higher range in the quotations would be dependent upon the state of the markets in other quarters. Hitherto, this year, they have favored shipments, without leading to any accumulation of supply in the East. To show more fully the extent of our export trade in yarns and goods during the present year, we annex the following statement of shipments in the first five months:

	Yarns.	Piece Goods.
1862	£2,625,264	£12,097,946
1863	2,344,987	11,615,295
1864	3,776,044	17,622,624

The increase in yarns and goods this year has, therefore, been upward of seven millions sterling. In the first four months the value of the cotton imported was:

1862	£4,250,958
1863	9,932,391
1864	18,472,061

From the latter figures we have to deduct the value of the cotton exported, viz.: about £10,000,000 sterling. In point of fact, it would appear that we are now making enormous profits on every description of cotton on hand. Those profits have told immensely on the Eastern exchanges for some time past; still, they are watched with much anxiety by the banking community. The figures given above prove that the trade, as a whole, is in a prosperous state; but, if we are apprehensive that India will draw largely upon our metallic resources, it is necessary to ascertain our exact position as regards that country. This year we have imported from that quarter cotton valued at about £10,000,000 sterling, whilst our export of yarns and goods to Bombay, &c., in the five months, was £5,440,667. There is, therefore, a heavy balance to meet; yet we do not apprehend any serious excitement in the money market as a consequence. But we must be prepared for a heavy influx in the importations of raw produce. Every effort will, no doubt, be made to secure every bale of cotton that can be purchased in the East; still, whilst the value of goods continues to improve, and whilst large orders continue to be given out to our manufacturers, there will be very little prospect of any important decline in prices. We must, as a consequence, be prepared for increased operations, both on the spot and for arrival, and for the continuance of high currencies.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

GEN. HUNTER'S CASE.

Gen. HUNTER demands to be relieved from the department of West Virginia, all his troops having been taken elsewhere,—but *where*, it would not be proper to mention. The friends of Gen. HUNTER, and they are numerous, are confident that the General was correct in quitting the Shenandoah and returning for supplies up the Kanawha Valley. They point to the fact that the return march down the Shenandoah to Staunton, was flanked by the railroad from Lynchburgh to Waynesboro', and that HUNTER with his whole command must, therefore, have been cut off and destroyed or captured, had any such movement been attempted. Gen. GRANT is understood to sustain this view of the case, and to place the blame for the recent unchecked invasion of Maryland, partly on the Washington War Office, but chiefly on the people of Maryland, who have not furnished a militia force for their own protection.

REPORTED MOVEMENT AGAINST WASHINGTON.

Mysterious reports are in circulation of a concentration of rebel troops in the vicinity of Manassas Junction with a view to a renewed and more vigorous attempt against Washington. According to these statements, which are made by parties who ought to be well informed, the rebels lately in Maryland have halted at Manassas, where they are awaiting powerful reinforcements, to be sent either directly from LEE's army, or that may be en route from JOHNSTON's force in Georgia.

I give this report without any other indorsement than the fact that it is believed by persons who are neither likely to be imposed upon by groundless canards, nor subject to baseless panics. I cannot help thinking, however, that GRANT will shortly give the rebels employment for all the troops they can call together.

BOUNTY REGULATIONS.

Circular No. 27, issued from the Provost-Marshal-General's office to-day, contains the following instructions and regulations relative to the President's recent call. The bounty provided by law is as follows: For recruits, including representative recruits, (white or colored,) for one year, $100; ditto, two years, $200; ditto, three years, $300.

The first installments of the bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in, as follows: To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year, $33 33; to a recruit who enlists in the army for two years, $66 66; to a recruit who enlists in the army for three years, $100.

NO MORE PREMIUMS.

No premiums whatever for the procuration of recruits will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not affect the payment of premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the date of this order.

NO BOUNTY TO DRAFTED MEN.

Neither drafted men nor substitutes furnished either before or after the draft are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fact as to whether the man is a recruit entitled to bounty, or a drafted man or substitute not entitled to it, shall be noted on the enlistment papers and muster rolls.

DRAFT NOT EXPECTED.

It is expected by the War Department that the whole number will be forthcoming within the prescribed time, fifty days, and that no draft will be necessary. We have already a credit of one hundred and fifty thousand men over and above the previous calls, which will leave but three hundred and fifty thousand on the present draft. Representative recruits, reenlisting veterans, &c., will make further important deductions, so that it will require only a vigorous effort on the part of the people to fully satisfy the demand.

THE QUOTA OF THE DISTRICT.

It is authoritatively stated that this district has a credit of four hundred and fifty over and above all previous calls for troops. This number will therefore be credited to her under the call just made.

GEN. DIX IN WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Gen. DIX arrived in Washington this morning.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington hospitals are reported to-day: S. S. Sammies, Co. K, Forty-eighth New-York; Frank Sigourney, Co. G, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; Lyman Putman, Co. M, Second Rifles; Cornelius Babcock, Co. F, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; Jas. H. Stout, Co. A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York; John Anderson, Co. G, Seventy-sixth New-York; Mathew Flynn, Co. F, Forty-third New-York; John Wright, Co. D, Forty-third New-York; Capt. Justin Willis, Co. D, Ninetieth New-York, wounded.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President has appointed JESSE L. WILLIAMS, of Indiana; GEORGE ASHMAN, of Massachusetts, and CHARLES SHERMAN, of Ohio, as additional Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; and Gov. DENISON, of Ohio; WILLIAM M. WHITE, of Connecticut, and LEONARD SWETT, of Illinois, as Inspectors of the road, in accordance with the provision of the act of Congress.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

A letter from near Petersburgh, dated July 17, says: The majority of the people of Petersburgh have gone to Richmond. The weather is cool and more pleasant than usual. The mortar and cannon practice is as sharp and intermittent in its character as ever. But few men are injured daily. Our hospitals are in excellent condition.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Fare on Government Transports.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 17.

The hospital steamer *George Leary*, sailed for New-York this afternoon with about four hundred sick and wounded soldiers.

The steamer *City of Hudson*, arrived from City Point at half past 4 o'clock this afternoon. She reports, "no news."

The following order has been received here:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you cause to be collected from every person taking passage on any transport or mail-boat in the service of the Government, plying between this City and Fortress Monroe, the sum of five dollars passage money, and from every person taking passage from Washington for City Point, or from City Point for Washington, the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents. Officers under orders and soldiers alone will be exempt. The fare between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe will be two dollars passage money, and from and between City Point and Fortress Monroe, two dollars and fifty cents in addition to the boat charges for berths and meals.

C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

There is no news from the Army of the Potomac.

The remains of the brave and deeply-lamented Lieut.-Col. CHAMBERS, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, leave here this evening for New-York via Baltimore.

Commodore B. M. DOVE and E. C. MERRIMAN have arrived here in the steamer *Connecticut* from off Wilmington.

The blockade-runner steamer *Boston*, captured by the United States gunboat *Fort Jackson*, on the 8th inst., off Wilmington, arrived here to-day with twenty prisoners, nine of whom are foreign subjects, and are held, this being their second offence.

We are informed by Maj. MULFORD, General Flag-of-Truce Agent, that our prisoners, as fast as captured, are removed to Georgia—most of the enlisted men to Andersonville, and the officers to Macon.

All letters to our prisoners of war will require the prepayment of ten cents for Confederate postage.

Obituary.

NATHANIEL MARSH.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Esq., President of the New-York and Erie Railroad, died at his residence on Staten Island on Monday night, after a lingering illness of many months. Mr. MARSH was a native of Haverhill, Mass. He was educated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and studied law in his native State. After his admission to the bar he removed to New-York. He was First Assistant Postmaster of this City under JOHN L. GRAHAM, and was afterward made Secretary of the New-York and Erie Railroad, of which he was subsequently elected President. Mr. MARSH was an able and faithful officer, and during a period of more than twenty years devoted himself so zealously to the interests of the great work in which he was engaged as to wear himself out, so that he died an old man a little past middle age. His associates and employes, and all who knew him, will deeply deplore his death.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

400 Erie Railway	109⅛	200 Reading R	132⅛
1300 do	109	100 do b5	132⅛
200 do s3	109	300 M. S. & N. I	82⅛
100 do b5	109¼	300 Ill. Cen. R	123⅜
100 do b2	109⅛	200 do b3	123⅞
200 P., Ft. W. & C	112¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts	107⅛

[Advertisement.]

THE HUMAN VOICE—MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass, and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. Climate, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners. Men for the Time. Our National Resources—Shall we Repudiate? Marriage—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost? Murderers detected by Dreams. Witches. Sensations when Crying—Is it painful? Coming to One's Self. Prayed to Death.

Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Minot, C. H. Kilgore, Seaman Simons—a murderer,—Dr. E. K. Kane, the Explorer; An Esquimaux; Fisherwoman of Bologne, with Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology, in the August Double Number *Phrenological Journal*—20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Sent first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE LATE FIRE AT PIER NO 1 NORTH RIVER.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 7 BATTERY-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Two iron Safes of medium size, made by you for this company, were in the second story of their office on Pier No. 1 North River, during the conflagration by which the pier was entirely swept of its buildings and freight yesterday morning. A large steamer also destroyed. The safes were opened in my presence yesterday, and the contents, consisting of valuable papers, books, bank-notes, &c., were found to be in good order, with the slight exception of spoiling the *bindings* of the books. The books, when rebound, will be as *good as new*. This may be considered as a very fiery ordeal for the safes, with a satisfactory result. Yours respectfully,

A. DECKER, Cashier.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

In three weeks, fifteen houses have been broken open, and saved from being robbed by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph instantly giving the alarm. It never has been broken through.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The rebels, while in Maryland, plundered the stores of their supply of KENT's East India Coffee. New orders filled at the general depot, No. 154 Reade-st. Also, sold by all grocers at 28 cents per pound. Ask for KENT's.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Charles Robin and two children, Mrs. O. A. Peck and infant, J. L. Atkinson and lady, Dr. F. Barrett, L. L. Baker and lady, Dr. O. Harvey and sister, J. H. Furnheim, lady, child and servant, Jane Denau, Mrs. Chas. De Ro and daughter, E. O. Weed and lady, J. O. Hamscom and family, Mrs. S. F. Greele, Miss G. F. Pearce, Mrs. S. E. Jacobs, Mrs. L. Miller, E. Higginson, Jr., Daniel Levy, Charles Falls and family, Charles Popper, Mrs Pauline Collins, Mrs. Louisa Joannard and daughter, Mrs. Josephine Macarrie, J. W. Warren, G. Gaillard, Mrs. Harriet Loring, C. T. Maxwell, B. Ortel, Mrs. Frank Rutherford, Geo. Clifford, T. J. McKenzie, Miss Bertha Litchstein, Mrs. Orin Weymouth and infant, Rev. Robert Telford, lady and child, W. H. Hilton, A. M. Walcot, Mrs. L. Heath and 3 children, Miss Ellen J. Dean, Miss M. Geddes, C. A. Coane, O. C. West, Louis Bonan and lady, Wm. G. Webb, Mrs. Eliza S. Bond, A. J. Elder, Jacob Levi, A. Jacobs, G. R. Furstenstal, A. de Stouly, Mrs. Geo. H. Osbon and child, Miss Lizzy Osbon, John B. Leegay, S. Elkins, Mrs. Anna Beole, Crosby Lewis and family, Mrs. J. W. Crosby, Jno. Calisnder and lady, Mrs. Moss and 2 children, Mrs. M. de Goughe, J. Aimy, J. Freed and lady, Geo. Lovejoy, Mrs. J. G. Price, James S. Deen, G. S. Chapin and lady, Mrs. J. L. Downs and 3 children, H. L. Nelson, Henry C. Neefe, Jno. Pershaker, Jno. Stagg, Miss Rebecca West, Joseph Davis, lady and child, Mrs. E. J. Ryan and 3 children, Sidney Allen, and a full complement in the steerage.

JULY 19—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—Samuel Berne, Alex. McDonald, Miss McKechied, Geo. Pullman, Miss M. A. White, Louis S. Merrow, Mrs. Merrow, family and servant, Mrs. Miller, M. Barkley, Mr. Reid, Mrs. L. O. Underwood, Henry Underwood, Master John Underwood, Miss Mary Underwood, Miss Bagley, Mr. Bell, lady, family and servant, Rev. Ed. Colman, H. Levy, Mr. Paton and family.

JULY 1—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—J. McGuire, A. France, E. Ryckman, J. J. Reford, F. C. Baillie, W. Broadhurst, J. D. Jones, A. J. Jones, J. O'Donald, Thos. O'Donald, Mr. Woods and lady, Joseph Waulzen, F. Budd, J. Stewart, C. G. Hayes, S. F. Muirhead, J. M. McLoughlin, J. Bannermann, G. Watt, Miss F. Powell, Mr. Painter, J. Guytulmain, W. Muller, Miss Crawford, Miss Moore, and 407 in the steerage.

In ship Hudson, from London and Isle of Wight—President, J. M. McKay, wife and 2 servants, Mrs. Crosby, child and servant, Mrs. Richardson, Dr. Rogers and wife, Alex. Massey, Mrs. Higgins, Mr. Myers, wife and children, Mr. Humphreys, wife, family and servant, Mr. Stickell, wife, family and servant, Dr. M. M. McCune, Elders J. L. Smith, T. O. King, S. Neslan, L. A. Bertrand, Alex. Ross, Wm. Sanders, J. H. Miller, 33 in second cabin, and 1,000 in the steerage, (Mormons.)

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon rises.. 8 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 23 | Gov. Island.. 9 12 | Hell Gate... 10 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool 6th inst., and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 433 passengers to John G. Dale. 7th inst., at 6:10 A. M., off Waterford, passed steamship City of Washington, bound up channel.

Steamship Northern Light, Wilson, Aspinwall July 10, with mails, treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

U. S. steam transport Belvidere, Stanton, Fortress Monroe 34 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 13th inst., off Cape Henlopen, saw steamship Western Metropolis, with a schr. in tow, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Thorn, Gibbs, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 16, in the mouth of the Potomac River, spoke brig Tangier, of Bangor, bound up. 17th, passed, bound up the Chesapeake, a new steamer, a blue and white signal, with a star in the blue.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow July 8, with mdse. and 412 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. July 15, 120 miles westward of Cape Race, passed steamship Britannia, bound E.; 16th, off Sable Island, passed steamship Arabia, hence, for Liverpool; 18th, passed lightship on Nantucket Shoals—wished to be reported all well.

Steamship Fairbanks, Mershon, Washington, D. C., 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. July 18, 5 miles N. of Five-fathom light, spoke brig Elenora, bound N.

U. S. steam transport Nelly Pentz, Dungan, Baltimore 3 ds., with 600 U. S. seamen, in charge of Lieut. Commander Scott, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 52 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Ferit, Delapoy, Alexandria 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. S. Hoagland.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer M. C. Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Alida, Lenny, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and Isle of Wight June 10, with mdse. and 1,069 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. July 8, 2 P. M., lat. 43 30, lon. 47 30, passed a steamer, distant about 1½ miles, bark-rigged, under canvas, supposed her to be a Confederate privateer, as she had very large guns and a great many men on board; she would not set her colors. July 9, lat. 43 33, lon. 48 48, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Ship Catharine Maria, (Hol.,) Merongen, Rotterdam 47 ds., with mdse. to Herren, Bunge, Burlage & Co.

Bark Paladin, (of Buenos Ayres,) Brown, Rio Janeiro June 10, with coffee to E. F. Davison. 16th inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 72, spoke a Hamburg brig, name unknown, from Baltimore for Liverpool.

Bark Gauss, (Brem.,) Wietzing, London 45 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros. July 8, on the edge of the Banks, passed many icebergs.

Brig Estefana, (of Turks Island,) Welch, Humacoa, P. R., June 29, with molasses to H. E. Brown & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Maria, Crowell, for New-York. July 19, off the Woodlands, passed a yawl-boat, painted black outside and green inside, with bow stove in, apparently a new boat. Left no vessels.

Brig Mary E. Ladd, (of Westport, N. S.,) Ellis, Leghorn 66 ds., passed Gibraltar June 15, with marble, rags, etc., to Fabbricotti Bros.

Schr. Lilla, (of St. Kitts,) Benson, St. Martin's 15 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough. Left no vessels. Passed Sombrero on the 14th inst., and left there Br. bark Flor de Mar.

Schr. G B C., (Br.,) Hamilton, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Albert Edward, (Br.,) Campbell, Port Morris, to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. B. Y. Stratton, Terrell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Russell, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Bugbee, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Paladin, from Rio Janeiro.
Bark Princess Alexandre.
Bark Parthian, 65 ds. from Chili.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, from West Indies for Portland.
Brig Estofina.
Also, one bark, unknown.

Sailed.

July 18—Barks Ann Augusta, Echo, Alex. Chludow.
Brigs Selma, Leopold, Eliza, Dispatch, Georgiene, R. Mowe, Mary Ann, C. W. Ring.
Schooners R. B. Smith, Wilson Crawford, Jamestown, Sarah Maria, Yorktown, Brewster.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Ne Plus Ultra, Capt. Taft, arrived last night from Liverpool, has 800 passengers, and is consigned to Trask & Dearborn; reports had strong west winds, with rain, the entire passage; from lat. 45 38, lon. 50 50, to lat. 49 20, lon. 47 06, passed a large quantity of icebergs.

Spoken, &c.

Cynosure—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, June 23, lat. 47 48, lon. 30 37.

Eliza Keith—Br. ship, strg. F., was signalized, June 25, lat. 48, lon. 28 30.

J. P. Bigelow—brig, of Parrsboro, from Cienfuegos for Cork, July 17, lat. 37, lon. 72 35.

Morning Star—Eng. bark, standing S., July 14, lat. 33, lon. 70.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 19—Below, bark Adelaide Morris, from Baltimore.

Arr. ship Belle Creole, from Ardrossan.

BALTIMORE, July 18—Arr. schr. George Thomas, Jackson, New-York; 19th, Alfred E. Smyrk, Jones, do. schr. Mary Jane, (Br.,) from Eleuthera.

Cld. 18th, ship Macauley, Rodgers, Rotterdam; schr. Baltic, (Br.,) Carley, Eleuthera; Mabel, for New-York.

The ship Annapolis, from Liverpool, at this port, fell in with (no date) the wreck of the brig Lola.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 16—Arr. schr. Eliza Neal, from Philadelphia for Boston. Sld. Br. bark Emily.

July 17—Arr. schrs. Camilla, from New-York for Eastport. Rambler, (Br.,) from Fall River for St. John, N. B.

July 18—Arr. U. S. gunboat Marblehead, Carpenter, from New-London, bound E.; U. S. schr. American, on a cruise; schr. Minnie, from New-York for Boston. Sld. schrs. Virginia and Camilla.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16—Arr. ships Winged Arrow, Berry, Boston, with loss of mainmast.

Foreign Ports.

Sld. from St. John, N. B., July 17, ships Italia, Patten, and Starling Hall, for Liverpool; bark Mist, for Queenstown. Cld. 16th, ship Mora Castle, Ross, for Liverpool, to sail on the 18th.

Arr. at Aspinwall, June 29, bark Ellen McDonald, Morton, New-York. Sld. July 1, bark Xantho, Chapman, for New-York.

At Rio Janeiro, June 10, bark Clifton, for New-York, ldg.; brig Prestisimo, do. do. in a few days.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arr. from New-York, Winona, at Marseilles; Johann Maria, at Gravesend.

Arr. from San Francisco, Astrea, at Hong Kong.

Sld. for New-York, 6th, Caledonia, from Greenock; 7th, Vigilant, from Flushing; 8th, New-York, from Liverpool; May 13, Egean, Angier.

PERECO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT.

Perfect Fitting AND MORE DURABLE Than any Other.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.

IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

BLOOD BLOOD

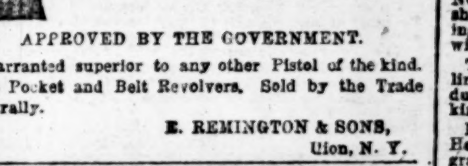
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofulas, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists. Office No. 575 Broadway, N.Y.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

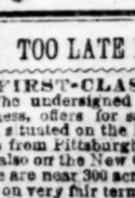
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF GOOD BOOTS SHOES, &c. &c.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN
AT BROOKS' BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS
No. 575 BROADWAY & No. 150 FULTON ST.

THE SAFEST and most certain remedy for Diarrhea is Dr. Peck's Extract of Sweet Gum prepared from the bark of the Sweet Gum Tree. It is highly concentrated, but is perfectly safe for children of all ages. A few bottles should be put in every package sent to soldiers.

Prepared by the Union Medicine Co., No. 19 Gold St., New-York, and sold by all druggists. PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES



In use by the United States Custom-house, New-York,—and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNACE FOR SALE.—The undersigned being desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale the celebrated Wampum Furnace, situated on the Beaver River and Beaver Canal, 41 miles from Pittsburgh and 13 from the mouth of Beaver. It is also on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad. There are near 300 acres of surface and coal land; also a lease on very fair terms of over 1,500 acres of mineral land. It possesses all modern improvements in the mode of manufacturing. Buildings of extensive and permanent construction for engine-house, blasts, stacks, blowing cylinder, stack-house, stock-house, ore yards, coke ovens, &c. There are also there, four double houses and 13 single ones, comfortably furnished for tenants: beside private dwellings and boarding-house, store, stables, sheds, and other outbuildings for sheltering wagons and stock. The coal beds have two veins of coal on the same hill, both of superior quality, and easily mined. One of these veins has been used for making metal without coking. There are some three miles of railroad belonging to the Furnace, used for conveying ore and coal, are in good order, with abundance of cars for transporting the same. There are also two excellent veins of limestone on the premises of very superior quality and of easy access. There are wagons, carts, barrows and other wheeled vehicles; also, horses and mules in abundance for the use of the mines. The character of the buildings, quality of the ores, and convenient and practical facilities for turning them to good account, as well as the public facilities of getting to market, are not surpassed by any furnace in the United States.

For terms and particulars, call and examine, or address,

PORTER R. FRIEND & CO., Box No. 603 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

COMPOSED OF IODIDE POTASSIUM, with the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extracts of VALUABLE MEDICINAL ROOTS AND HERBS,

PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,

Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New-York State Volunteer Depots, under Gov. Edwin D. Morgan.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP HAS PRODUCED A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar; by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases,

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originally from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA, PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. LIVER COMPLAINT. CONSTIPATION.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH. BILIOUSNESS. WANT OF APPETITE.
FLATULENCE. BAD BREATH.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ULCERATION,
KING'S EVIL, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.] NEURALGIA, TIC DOULOUREUX,
LUMBAGO. SCIATICA. GOUT.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SHATTERED NERVES.
LOSS OF POWER. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS.
ST. VITUS' DANCE. EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

SALIVATION. ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS, either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries and womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body, will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in this region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

BROKEN-DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, SUFFERING FROM INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION, PAIN IN THE BACK, LOSS OF MEMORY, FOREBODINGS, HORROR OF CALAMITY, FEAR OF DISEASE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DRY, HOT SKIN AND EXTREMITIES, WANT OF SLEEP, RESTLESSNESS, PALE, HAGGARD COUNTENANCE, AND LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF ULCERATIVE DISEASES, either of the NOSE, THROAT, TONGUE, SPINE, FOREHEAD OR SCALP, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

☞ AS A GENERAL BLOOD-PURIFYING AGENT, THE LIFE SYRUP STANDS UNRIVALED BY ANY PREPARATION IN THE WORLD.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous diseases, and ladies who are suffering from diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR are liable to the same diseases. Nature and science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful, both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is the poor man's friend and the rich man's blessing.

Buy it, take it, and be cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D., Sole Proprietor, New-York. Laboratory, Brooklyn, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle: six Bottles for $5.

Sent by express to all parts of the country.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.